Gloves
y when you can
remarkably low
d Gloves, manu-
Foster's lacing and 4-
and undressed kid,
backs, worth 39c
Mittens, with shell
nts, made to 39c
s, fleece lined, plain,
s—choice of patent
—value $1.00 49c
nd Mittens, 49c
nd—at......
Gloves—you 25c
etter—at......
ttens, fleece lined,
rth 50c— 29c
ries.
King Apples, hand
d packed, $1.60
er peck, 18c; 1½c
nk Potatoes, 37c
ions, per bu., 10c
miny, 2c
avy Beans, per 2c
being always
2-lb. pkg...... 10c
Oats, absolute 9c
Food, 2-lb. pkg., 8c
lb. can, 37c
Mustard, ½-lb. 18c
Molasses, rich 23c
each........
cocoate, 21c
ate, ¼-lb. pkg., 5c
ll Coffee, $1.00
for
y of our 50c Teas, $1.00
od large fruit, 5c
6c
ock— 5c
s— 18c
ods.
etit pois, 10c
and creamy, 12c
risp, sweet, 12c
heavy pack, 8c
s, 3-lb. can, 10c
Corn, 2-lb. 8c
Black Rasp-
2-lb. can 15c
ted Pickles, 25c
ghest quality, 18c
s, 28 ounce, 45c
ed carbonated, 7c
ricot and
jars, each..... 15c
n Sapolio, per 6c
5c
Ammonia, full 9c
8c
p, 16-ounce bar, 4c
an Mottled 4c
ovisions.
Hams, 11½c
Bacon, 11c
. Boneless
per lb....... 6¾c
7½c
& Lamps.
argain collection
morrow that em-
he newest and
at popular and
prices.
some Brass Ban-
mps, central draft
erican onyx column
mely embossed
plete, with hand
globe, ac-
$5.00.... $2.23
ndsome China
th floral decorations
borders, detachable
es, 29c value, 14c
apanese China
Bowls, with blue
worth 6c and
hoice, 5c and.. 3c
ne German China
and Saucers,
painted, large as-
ent to select from—
r 24c value,
morrow only. 10c
in Tokio, Seato and
ual value up
tomorrow.... 12c
Sets, latest English
rglazed effects, gold
$12.00 $8.88
$6
. Teeth filled and
out pain.
orcelain Crown.. $5
old Fillings.. $1 up
lver Fillings.... 50c
when teeth are or-
for the least money.
All work done by
to 20 years' experi-
YES, D. D. S.
G STORE

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 294. MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE: ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

DO WE GET FROHMAN

He Talks of a Possible New Theater in Chicago.

OFFER HAS BEEN MADE.

Gov. Altgeld Talks of His Reception in New York.

TURKISH MINISTER SPEAKS.

He Tells of a Great Brotherly Love for the Armenians.

CREMATORY FOR BATTLEFIELDS.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Charles Frohman returned from Chicago Saturday in time to register. He denies that he was approached with an offer of the new Great Northern Theater in Chicago.

"This much I wil say," continued Mr. Frohman. "I have been offered the management of a new theater that is to be built in Chicago by a company of local capitalists. They showed me the ground and their plans, but coupled their offer with the condition that I maintain a stock company in Chicago like that of the Empire and produce the same stock plays simultaneously in both cities.

"I have the matter under advisement and will decide in a week or so."

The opening of a new playhouse, two new operas, and the revival of an old-time Lyceum success are the theatrical novelties scheduled for the week. The doors of the new Murray Hill Theater will be thrown open to the public tomorrow night for the first time and the opening attraction will be the Bostonians in a new opera in three acts, with an intermezzo called, "In Mexico Oscar Wilde is the composer of the score and C. T. Dazey is responsible for the book, which is highly dramatic at times. There is, however, a strong comedy interest, and the action takes place near the City of Mexico during the investment of the Mexican capital by Gen. Taylor's forces in 1848. William H. Macdonald, Eugene Cowles, Henry Clay Barnabee, Hilda Clarke, and Jessie Bartlett Davis are in the caste.

The Broadway Theater will be reopened tomorrow night by the Whitney company in a new romantic light opera, words by Stanislaus Stange, music by Julian Edwards, called "Brian Boru," in which are woven the legends and romances of old Ireland, with some historical data.

For her third week at Palmer's Theater Georgia Cayvan will revive Robert Buchanan's pastoral play, "Squire Kate," in which she achieved one of her greatest personal successes some years since at the Lyceum Theater.

"Secret Service" at the Garrick Theater is in demand, not only by the public which throngs to see it, but by theatrical managers as well. As soon as it was reported Richard Mansfield would insist on playing his own engagement, booked for next month at the Garrick, which meant the interruption of "Secret Service's" run, five local theaters were offered to Charles Frohman for the play. It will certainly stay at the Garrick, however, as Mr. Mansfield for once has been either persuaded or subdued.

"Rosemary" is played at the Empire Theater every night and every matinée to as many people as the house will hold. Since it was known Charles Frohman would send out a special company to play "Rosemary" telegraph messages have been received from managers all over the United States offering time enough to keep a half-dozen companies going a whole season.

For about a month longer "An Enemy of the King" will continue its romanticism at the Lyceum before giving up that stage to Daniel Frohman's stock company. Edward H. Sothern is undeniably well placed in the Huguenot play, judging not only by the general satisfaction of his ever-ardent admirers, but also by the fact Mr. Frohman has contracted with the author to write another play.

Francis Wilson still apologizes, in a verse of a topical song, for appearing in nonsensical foolery, but his large and contented audiences need no apology, and the charm of a novel foreign air and manner accounts for much of the great favor bestowed upon "The Geisha" at Daly's and has helped it to keep the Daly stock company out of the theater beyond the intended period of absence. It will not return until Nov. 23, when "As You Like It" will be given, with Ada Rehan as Rosalind.

Variations are offered in "Evangeline" at the Garden this week. Miss Simpson will sing a new lot of ballads, Miss La Guerre will give more harp solos, and Mr. Dixey will elaborate his pantomime as the lone fisherman.

The melodrama at the Fourteenth Street, "The Cherry Pickers," goes straight at its audiences with a rush and a hurrah and drives them into a state of high excitement. Mr. Arthur has aimed at a popular mark and has not missed it.

GOV. ALTGELD STARTS HOMEWARD.

Satisfied with His Reception and Confident of Bryan's Success.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. John P. Altgeld started for home at 4:30 p. m. today over the New York Central road. He was attended to the last by Treasurer St. John, "Jimmy" Oliver, and the quartet constituting the German Reception committee.

Whether due to the strain of the Cooper Union speech or to the lavish banquet enjoyed later at the German Press club, the fact remains that the Illinois Executive arose to a late Sunday breakfast heavy-eyed and undeniably pale. After breakfast he journeyed over to Brooklyn and paid his respects to a venerable kinswoman.

Among his callers this afternoon was Senator Watson G. Squire of Washington. Gov. Altgeld was in a talkative humor and seemed satisfied with the effect of his big talk.

"Last night's experience," he said, referring to the Cooper Union demonstration, "was in all respects satisfactory and encouraging. The vast crowd, drawn straight from the masses, was enthusiastic, and no mistake. Every one in the audience followed with close attention, although I was forced, much against my inclination, to stick pretty close to my manuscript."

Then he said Bryan would carry New York. "Your masses want him, just as our masses do," explained the Governor. "The enormous registration here, where the political organization is not in good running order, proves this fact beyond a doubt."

Having settled the election in New York Gov. Altgeld went to the depot.

NEW TURKISH MINISTER TALKS.

He Tells of the Wonderful Brotherly Love Felt for Armenians.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mustapha Bey, the new Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived on Friday on the St. Paul and leaves tomorrow for Washington, where he will succeed Mavroyeni Bey. Speaking of his mission, he said today:

"My imperial master has charged me officially to promote in every way it may be in my power the relations of amity and good-will which have existed between the two countries for so many years, and I will do my best to make the Americans whom I meet reciprocate the admiration and regard I feel for their country."

In reply to an inquiry the Minister said the incident of the American warship Bancroft's entry into the Dardanelles would create no unkindness of feeling for the United States in Turkey, and the matter was already as good as closed, and closed amicably. He deplored the things newspapers in this country were credited with saying about the Ottoman Empire, because of the Armenian troubles, the accounts of which were often unreliable.

"The Turks and the Armenians," he said, "have lived together for six centuries in full harmony and brotherhood, enjoying alike all privileges under the laws of the country. The Armenians have had absolute freedom in their occupations, their religion, and their tranquillity. The present difficulties are simply the work of chronic agitators."

BATTLEFIELD DEAD MAY BE BURNED

Inventive Genius Submits Plans for a Portable Crematory.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It may not ameliorate the horrors of war in the eyes of peaceful citizens to have provisions made for the cremation of dead soldiers on the field, instead of burying them in trenches, but a thoughtful German has invented a traveling crematory, and Secretary of War Lemont will soon have laid before him details of the plan to incinerate the dead upon the battlefield. It is an unpretentious apparatus, but said to be one of the long-felt wants of every army that goes into the field.

The objections to cremation do not apply to deaths upon the fields of battle. Here sentiment, sanitation, and common decency all cry out to have the bodies of the dead disposed of as rapidly and thoroughly as possible.

After a battle the dead are left upon the field, while the remnant of the army marches or retreats. Or there is a hasty stop for the dead. Pits are dug and the comrades literally shoveled in, often without burial ceremonies.

Gustave Schiff has made this traveling crematory for use in battle, and the model has already been submitted to Emperor William, and drawings of it have been laid before the French and English heads of war departments. From the outside it looks like a great iron oven upon wheels, with a smoke-stack at the back. There are four wheels and a double sheet-iron door. Within are sliding shelves and below is a fire.

NO ONE CAN SAY HIM NAY.

Great Money-Getter Plans a Christian Alliance Settlement.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. A. B. Simpson, the head of the Christian Alliance, whose wonderful ability in securing money, jewelry, and securities from fervent worshipers has excited the envious admiration of all the promoters in town, has in mind a gigantic church enterprise which he is about to found at Nyack on the Hudson. The scheme was kept a closely guarded secret until Dr. Simpson had perfected all his plans and completed the purchase of several large tracts of valuable land and other property.

It is his purpose to found a great Christian Alliance settlement and camp-meeting resort on the heights of the Hudson at Nyack, which shall rival Ocean Grove in extent and excel it in the size and importance of the church buildings to be erected there. Twenty-eight acres of land and a fine residence have been purchased by Dr. Simpson at a cost of $45,000. As Dr. Simpson holds the world's record as a missionary money raiser, no one will doubt his ability to finance the enterprise.

At two meetings recently he raised $226,000. He raised the limit out of sight at Ocean Grove last August by procuring $101,324, and at Carnegie Hall last Sunday calmly broke his own record by securing $125,000. He has 200,000 zealous followers, as well as plenty of money, and is a man of remarkable character and power. Asked if he could give me an itemized statement of the offerings at the meeting at Carnegie Hall, without moving from his seat or consulting any documents he dictated a long statement, of which the following gives the more important contributions:

From a prominent business-man in New York, a man whom I know to be entirely reliable, 500 shares in an industrial company, worth	$50,000
From another business-man in Pennsylvania	10,000
From a friend in Europe	5,000
From a responsible party in the West	5,000
From a business-man in New York	3,000
From a member of the Work	2,000
From a business-man in Florida	1,800
From a business-man in New York	1,500
From several well-known persons, each	1,000
From fifteen reliable parties, each	500
From twenty or thirty parties, each	300

"There were also a number of gifts of $250, $200, and $100, and a still larger number who gave $50 apiece. In all about 1,200 persons contributed."

HERE IS GEN. WEYLER'S CHANCE.

Only a Corporal's Guard on Deck at New York Forts.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It is to be hoped Gen. Weyler will not hear of it and charter a tug to storm this port, but it is a melancholy fact that the forts in New York Harbor are practically deserted just now owing to the removal of several batteries of the First United States Artillery to forts in the South.

There has not been such an extensive transfer of the garrisons for five years as has been carried out in the last few days. Eight batteries in all have been transferred to St. Augustine, Pensacola, and New Orleans, and only a quartermaster and a Corporal's guard are left in charge of Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Slocum pending the arrival of other batteries from California. The unprotected condition of the harbor is not worrying New-Yorkers to any great extent, however. They know a shell from a fishing schooner would wreck any fort in the harbor and the absence of a few batteries more or less will not make much difference.

The most serious feature of the business is the severing of ties which bound each individual soldier boy to "the girl I left behind me." Tears enough were shed to swab down the decks of the last barge which moved away from Fort Hamilton wharf today.

"Don't forget to write to me 'Billy,'" shouted one rosy-faced girl as the tug began to puff.

"Billy" waved a signal of his good intentions, and the girl turned away wiping her eyes on her prim white apron, while "Billy" looked as if he was winking hard. Of such are the delights of army life.

HOW MARY GOT HER HUSBAND.

Business and Matrimonial Methods of a New Woman.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is a new woman keeping a restaurant in Hoboken who is bound to succeed in business if she shows as shrewd judgment in future transactions as she has just done in the one by which she secured the restaurant. She was Mary Van Aspern until she got the restaurant, with Ernest Boehmer as a husband thrown in.

Ernest and Mary were engaged. Ernest broke off the match two weeks ago. Mary did not shed idle tears or share, with Johnstone Bennett, an overwhelming desire to become a nun—not she. She sued Ernest for $10,000 for breach of promise, and as he could not give bail for $5,000 he was thrown in jail. Then he concluded he would marry Mary after all.

Mary was sent for. She arrived at the jail this morning, beaming and happy. As soon as she saw Ernest she rushed to his arms and with an embrace exclaimed: "O, Ernie, dear," and then, "Some one get a Justice quick."

Justice Maes soon arrived and then Mary showed her business tact. She said rather coyly that Ernest should assign his restaurant to her before the ceremony, as it was much safer for a man to have his business in his wife's name. Ernest rebelled.

"Very well," said Mary, "there won't be

(Continued on fifth page.)

REED WILL SPEAK TODAY.

CAREFUL TREATMENT RESTORES MAINE STATESMAN'S VOICE.

His Physician Thinks He Can Appear Not Only at the Auditorium Noon Meeting but at the Others for Which He Is Scheduled—Congressman and Daughter Are Guests of J. W. Gates—Many Prominent Chicagoans Call on Them.

The improvement in ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed's voice was so great yesterday the Maine statesman and his physician decided he would be able to rule a quorum of his vocal powers present today at noon when he will address a meeting to be held in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Hamilton club.

Better than that, Mr. Reed was assured last evening by his medical adviser that he would be able to carry out his part in the program of the campaign, and that taking good care of his voice would enable him to use it for the speeches which it has been announced that he will deliver prior to Nov. 3.

This assurance was welcome to Mr. Reed. Democratic obstructionists in the Fifty-first Congress never annoyed the Maine statesman half so much as the recent coyness of the voice with which he used to thunder in the House. He came to the West in the finest possible physical condition, desirous of accomplishing as much for the cause of sound money as the time remaining before election might allow. For the last three days he has been in dread lest he should be unable to go on with his work, and deliverance from this dread left him yesterday in the best of spirits, though still compelled to be careful not to use his vocal organs too freely in expressing his satisfaction.

Day of Relaxation.

The parliamentary "Czar" from Portland spent the day partly at the Lexington Hotel and partly at the residence of President J. W. Gates of the Illinois Steel company, No. 2440 Michigan avenue.

In the forenoon at the Lexington Mr. Reed held a levee, receiving a large number of callers. Among these were John M. Smyth, Congressmen William Lorimer, J. F. Aldrich, George E. Foss, and Hugh R. Belknap, Dr. Hamilton, ex-Coroner Hertz, Dr. T. N. Jamieson, and many others, including personal friends and political associates.

Mr. Reed conversed pleasantly with his callers. He was in the best of spirits and looked upon the prospect of Maj. McKinley's election as being all that could be desired. He was particularly pleased at the spirit manifested in Indiana when he was there a few days ago, saying that a large majority for McKinley in that State seemed assured beyond a doubt.

At noon Mr. Reed left the Lexington and went to the home of Mr. Gates, immediately after the latter's arrival from a visit to Colorado. He will remain Mr. Gates' guest during the remainder of his stay in Chicago.

Mr. Reed is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Reed, who is his companion wherever he travels. She accompanied her father on a trip through the West two years ago.

Dined by Mr. Gates.

A quiet dinner was given at the home of Mr. Gates in the afternoon. Among those present, besides the guest of honor and his daughter, were: Mr. and Mrs. Gates, their son C. G. Gates, Miss K. Sterritt, George R. Peck, and Congressman J. Frank Aldrich.

Mr. Reed is the picture of robust health, and at first was inclined to look upon his throat trouble as of small importance. When compelled to submit to medical treatment and to "give in" to the bronchial affection which had set in, he came as near being deeply annoyed as it is possible for the good-natured orator, wit, and statesman to be. To lie down and be taken care of, when he feels much more like indulging in his usual amount of vigorous exercise, proves irksome to him.

Yet lying down perforce constituted a goodly part of what Mr. Reed did yesterday. He was convinced by his friends and Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, who attended him, that in order to make the restoration of his voice to its normal condition perfectly sure it would be wise for him to husband his strength and "play invalid" with as good grace as he could muster. Though he looked upon the rôle as ill-assigned, he succeeded in playing the part creditably. At least, so it was announced by his small but select audience.

Not "In" to Newspaper Men.

From this audience reporters were courteously but firmly excluded. Many of them

(Continued on fourth page.)

BRYAN DENIES BLOCK'S STATEMENT.

Says He Did Not Apply for the Position of Press Agent, Verbally or in Any Other Way.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan has authorized an unequivocal and emphatic denial of the story that he ever applied to the Herald Square Theater, New York, to W. J. Block or to any other manager for the position of press agent.

Mr. Bryan will not publicly refer to the story, but is amazed that newspapers should have made a mountain out of this mole hill. Mr. Block, the press agent of the Herald Square Theater, was an old acquaintance of Mr. Bryan's in their school days in Illinois. When they met by chance within a year Mr. Block gave Mr. Bryan a glowing account of how splendidly he was getting along and what big money he was making.

Mr. Bryan laughingly said: "Why, I shall have to apply for a press agent's job to make some money."

Mr. Block afterwards magnified this remark into a formal application in writing for a position as press agent. He even said that he had preserved the letter. When asked to produce it he told another story, saying Mr. Bryan's application was made to him verbally. The truth is no such application was ever made.

Mr. Bryan does not wish to be quoted, but he authorizes the publication of this statement.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Publisher Hitchcock of the World-Herald says Mr. Bryan did not write the criticism of "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and was not in Omaha during Frank Mayo's stay there.

MAURICE GRAU ON MR. ABBEY'S DEATH

Organization of a Stock Company Diminishes What Otherwise Might Have Caused Serious Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Oct. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Maurice Grau, Henry Abbey's life-long partner, on being informed by me of Abbey's death, telegraphed the following message from Brussels this morning:

"I am terribly shocked at the sad and quite unexpected news. In Abbey's death the country loses its greatest, most enterprising manager, and I my most faithful and invaluable associate. His recent illness had prevented him from taking as active a part as heretofore in the direction of our affairs.

"Fortunately the conversion of our business into a stock company somewhat diminishes what otherwise might have given rise to grave consequences. I am sure his death will be deeply regretted by all who were fortunate enough to know him.

"MAURICE GRAU."

LAMP POST FOR ALTGELD AND DEBS.

Rev. Dixon Says They May Swing from One if Mob Law Should Prevail.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. preached at the Academy of Music today on "Free Riot." He said in part: "Gov. Altgeld has the audacity to come to this city and say the President has no right to send troops to Chicago. He who questions the right of the President of this country to mobilize troops in any city or any county of this land questions the right of this republic to live.

"Should mob law prevail in this country Altgeld and Eugene V. Debs will be hung to the first lamp post they come to, following the course of history, which saw Danton executed by Robespierre and Robespierre in turn executed by the revolutionists who followed him."

TYNAN EMBARKS ON STEAMER SAALE.

Before Leaving Paris He Expresses His Gratitude for the Decision of the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Oct. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by New York Journal.]—Your Paris correspondent wires me that Tynan, during his stay in Paris, was entirely occupied by visiting Ambassador Rochefort, Millevoye, and La Gasse. He left a letter for Minister Hanotaux expressing his gratitude for the decision of the government. He departed at 8:25 this morning for Cherbourg, where he embarked on the Saale, only one friend accompanying him to port.

Cherbourg, Oct. 18.—P. J. P. Tynan, the dynamite suspect recently released at Boulogne-sur-Mer, has arrived here on his way to the United States.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

IT IS A SAWDUST BABY.

TRUE STORY OF THE HOAX PLAYED ON MR. AND MRS. C. H. GURNEY.

Joking Presentation of a Doll to the Husband During His Birthday Dinner Aboard J. W. Gates' Private Car "Lycoming" in Colorado Leads to the Report That He Is a Father—Inopportune Congratulations and Presents Pour in Upon His Return.

The presentation of a six and a half pound girl doll baby to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gurney of the Lexington on board J. W. Gates' private car Lycoming, near Colorado Springs on Friday, has become the occasion of more interest, even excitement, among society folk in Chicago than almost any event of the season.

It was all a bit of pleasantry—a compliment to the Board of Trade man whose birthday was being celebrated by a dinner en route, and the fact that the baby was made of sawdust did not rob the affair of its piquancy. The press dispatches, by careful planning of friends, failed to state that important detail, and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gurney—all unsuspicious—are still pouring in their congratulations, and some are sending presents.

The car bearing Mr. and Mrs. Gates' party reached the city yesterday morning. The news of a brand new tourist being added to the party, who was to be called Dolly Lycoming Gurney, had circulated widely on Saturday and friends and the hotel help craned necks and looked eager when Mr. and Mrs. Gurney, attended by the maid, drove up to the Lexington. Without betraying the situation—nor even suspecting it—the party proceeded to their apartments.

Mystery at the Lexington.

Questions flew thick and fast through the parlors, and each one with a doubt appealed to the house clerks for the facts. But nobody knew anything except that no one had seen the baby. Bell boys trod softly down the hallway passing the Gurney apartments, hopeful of catching the sound of an infant's wail, but through silence the mystery only grew denser. No one liked to broach the subject to Mr. Gurney when he appeared alone for breakfast.

It was almost noon, when, receiving a salver bearing a deluge of perfumed notes just from the Postoffice, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney began to understand faintly the light in which they stood before their friends.

Note after note, it is said, showered congratulations upon the "happy parents." Many commented upon the coincidence, announced in the afternoon dispatches, as both opportune and felicitous that the event should have fallen upon the anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gurney. A number announced presents—a promised deluge of silver cups, crocheted jackets, silken hosiery, and in one case, it is whispered, a baby carriage.

Mr. Gurney Finds the News.

Half alarmed and thoroughly convulsed at this unexpected denouement, Mr. Gurney secured the Saturday evening papers and read this dispatch by the Associated Press:

"Denver, Colo., Oct. 17.—President Gates of the Illinois Steel company left in the special car Lycoming last night for Chicago. The car carried a new passenger, for whose transportation no provision had been made. The passenger was a little girl baby, weighing seven pounds, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gurney, who were guests of Mr. Gates upon his trip to Colorado.

"Mr. Gates gave a dinner in his car, to which a number of Denver friends were invited. Mrs. Gurney was present and occupied a seat at the table, but retired while the dinner was in progress. She returned to her stateroom, the servant bearing word to her husband that a physician was desired. A well-known Denver physician was upon the ground within a few minutes, and in less time than it requires to tell the story a girl baby was ushered into the world.

"Mother and child are doing well and left on Mr. Gates' car last night for Chicago."

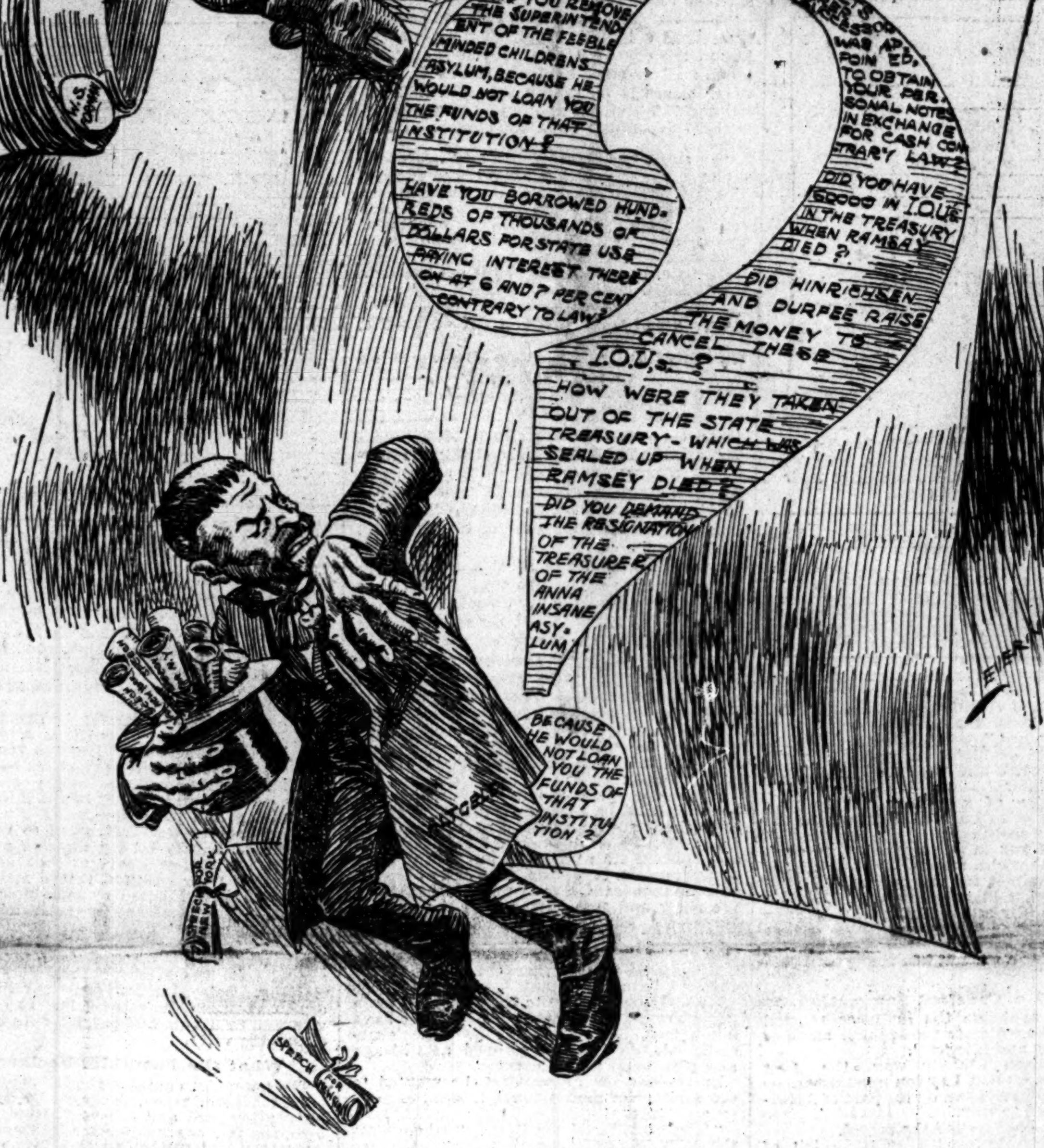
Friends Help on the Joke.

Hardly had their surprise abated when friends began to call at the hotel to bring congratulations in person. Mr. and Mrs. Gurney found it convenient to escape further explanations after awhile by borrowing an excuse from the fatigues of travel.

Mr. Gurney forgot his sudden fame by plunging into the company of Mr. Gates and his guest, Congressman Reed, during the afternoon. Mrs. Gurney kept her room. And some of the callers went away from the Lexington without being let into the fun of the whole story.

The facts in the story were told yesterday by Mrs. Gates, when a special to

(Continued on second page.)


DID YOU OPEN THE STATE VAULTS AFTER THE DEATH OF TREASURER RAMSAY AND BEFORE HIS SUCCESSOR WAS APPOINTED, TO OBTAIN YOUR PERSONAL NOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH CONTRARY LAW?
DID YOU REMOVE THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FEEBLE MINDED CHILDRENS ASYLUM, BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT LOAN YOU THE FUNDS OF THAT INSTITUTION?
HAVE YOU BORROWED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR STATE USE PAYING INTEREST THEREON AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT CONTRARY TO LAW?
DID YOU HAVE 50000 IN I.O.U.s IN THE TREASURY WHEN RAMSAY DIED?
DID HINRICHSEN AND DURFEE RAISE THE MONEY TO CANCEL THESE I.O.U.s?
HOW WERE THEY TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE TREASURY - WHICH WAS SEALED UP WHEN RAMSEY DIED?
DID YOU DEMAND THE RESIGNATION OF THE TREASURER OF THE ANNA INSANE ASYLUM
BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT LOAN YOU THE FUNDS OF THAT INSTITUTION?
ALTGELD
SPEECH FOR NEW YORK
SPEECH FOR NEW YORK

SOME QUESTIONS ALTGELD IGNORES IN HIS SPEECHES.

EDITOR HORACE RUBLEE IS DEAD.

Wisconsin's Most Distinguished Journalist and a Politician of Note Succumbs to Tuberculosis.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, died tonight.

He had been suffering for two years from a tumorous disease developed from tuberculosis and during the last month had rapidly wasted in strength.

Mr. Rublee was born in Berkshire, Vt., in 1829, and came to Wisconsin in his eleventh year.

He resided in this State continuously with the exception of a year as editor of the Boston Advertiser in 1878 and eight years as Minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration.

He served for many years as Chairman of the Republican State committee, was editor of the Wisconsin State Journal at Madison for sixteen years, and in 1880 came to Milwaukee and for a like period has been in control of the Sentinel.

Mr. Rublee was easily the most distinguished newspaper writer in Wisconsin history for scholarly attainments, political leadership, and style of expression.

In 1877, as Chairman of the State committee, he repudiated a weak financial platform, and, committing the candidates to his views, placed the State in the lead in the West in emphatic indorsement of an honest money policy, which it has since maintained. He leaves a wife and two sons.

TITLES AND ESTATES ARE AT STAKE.

Beresford and Churchill Families Welcome the Hope of Male Heirs by the Duchesses of Marlborough.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Oct. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The Sunday Times says the members of both the Beresford and the Churchill families will rapturously welcome the announcement that two of the Duchesses of Marlborough—namely: Lillian, whose third husband is Lord William Beresford, and the reigning Duchess, née Miss Vanderbilt—afford hope for the advent of the male heirs ardently desired in both families. The Churchill family especially are anxious for an heir.

In the event of the demise of the reigning Duke of Marlborough without a male heir there would be available material for highly interesting and most expensive lawsuits. The dispute would probably lie between the present Duke's eldest sister, Lady Frances Gresley, and Mr. Winston Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill.

It is a matter of uncertainty whether the Palace of Blenheim and the Duchy of Marlborough go to the next male heir in case there is a female who comes nearer to the last holder of the title in genealogical descent. For instance, the present Duke has inherited through the female line as descendant of the second daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough. This lady married Lord Sunderland, and his son became Duke of Marlborough on the death of his aunt, Countess of Godolphin. Both the patent granting Blenheim to the first Duke and the patent creating the dukedom are said to be extremely obscure.

LAKE STEAMER AUSTRALASIA BURNS.

Crew Is Rescued but the Cargo of Coal and the Vessel Are a Total Loss.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Oct. 18.—The big seamer Australasia, owned by James Corrigan of this city, was burned last night on Lake Michigan and now lies at the bottom of Whitefish Bay.

The steamer, which was valued at $60,000 and was loaded with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal for Milwaukee, caught fire about 11 o'clock last night. The Australasia was then in sight of land.

Full steam was put on and an effort made to beach the vessel, the crew in the meantime making a terrific fight against the flames. At last shoal water was reached just as the life saving crew arrived at the vessel and rescued the officers and men.

The Australasia soon afterward sank. The vessel and cargo are counted a total loss.

CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARDSON IS DYING.

Venerable Member of the Court of Claims and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury at Death's Door.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Chief Justice William A. Richardson of the Court of Claims is lying at the point of death at his home in this city. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, and owing to his advanced age, 74 years, has been unable to stay their progress. In the '70s Judge Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury for a short time, which position he resigned to accept the one he now holds.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly warmer; southerly winds.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Bourgogne	
QUEENST'N	Servia	Etruria.
BOSTON	Bothnia	
SO'HAMPTON	Paris	
NEW YORK	La Gascogne	
NEW YORK	Obdam	

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Summary of News from New York.
Thomas B. Reed Will Speak Today.
Gurney Baby Is Made of Sawdust.
Dakotas Now Sure for McKinley.
2 Silverites Vote to Down Coercion.
Labor Assembly Slaps at Silver.
Business and the Car Famine.
3 Spanish Press Again Furious.
Generals' Sunday at Canton.
Grosvenor Makes a New Prediction.
Progress in Coast Defense Work.
4 Tanner Starts on a Tour.
State Poll Scares Popocrats.
Tennessee Is Debatable Ground.
5 Holdup Suspects Identified.
Tin Horns for Burglar Alarms.
7 Quarrel Ends in Murder.
Shoots at the Conductor.
Two Men Found Dead.
8 Eastern Football Elevens Improve.
Chicago Students Hope for Victory.
Prepare to Meet the Tigers.
Western League Magnates Meet.
9 Science of Motherhood.
Ashland Alone Bars Female Talent.
Attractions at the Big Circus.
10 Sound Money Discussion.
12 Silver Does Not Affect Wheat.
Iowa Populists Outgeneraled.
Pages.
6 Editorial.
6 Amusements.
8 Insurance.
Pages.
10 Markets.
10 Courts.
10 Lake Shipping.

DUE TO WHEAT RISE.

Free Coinage Arguments Receive Shock in Dakotas.

LESSON TO THE FARMERS.

See That Low Prices Were Not Due to "Crime of '73."

SILVER WAVE IS SUBSIDING.

Both North and South Dakota Now Sure for McKinley.

PROTECTION FEELING IS STRONG.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It begins to look now in earnest as if the Dakotas were reasonably safe for McKinley. The opposite was the case six weeks ago, and there can be but little doubt that if the election had been held previous to Sept. 1 both the big wheat States would have slumped over to Bryan. They are not out of danger yet by any manner of means, but the campaign of education carried on by the Republicans has had wonderful effects in holding the great mass of the Republican voters in line. Both sides are claiming the State by about equal majorities, but the tendency all along the line seems to be in the direction of McKinley and sound money.

It can at least be said that there has been no dodging the issue. The Dakotas are new States, dependent largely on outside capital, and with an almost exclusively agricultural interest at stake. The farmers of North Dakota were at first captivated by the free silver theory. Many of them bought small farms on time and have depended upon successive good crops to pay off both interest and principal. Latterly the crops have been good but prices have been ruinous, and farmer after farmer has been threatened with the loss of his holdings. They therefore eagerly accepted the free silver theories of paying off debts in cheap money and receiving higher prices for their products.

Blame Low Wheat to Gold.

They were led to believe that the low price of wheat was the direct result of the crime of '73 and the repeal of the Sherman law. Wheat is the great staple of Dakota, and when the farmers saw the bottom drop out of the price of their chief product they were willing to turn to anything new on the ground that "things couldn't be worse."

When the Republican committee began work this summer things looked bad, silver seemed to have carried everything before it. There was no large laboring class in the State, and free silver has always been the thing which appealed to the farmer. The Republicans started out with the odds against them. For a time it seemed impossible to make an impression, but after a time the reports became more favorable, and for the last six weeks the Republican vote has been "lining up" in excellent shape, until now the party managers do not hesitate to claim the State by about the usual majority.

The plan of campaign was simple. It was to meet the issue on its merits. Gradually the farmers were taught that silver never was "demonetized." They were shown that a period of twenty years of unexampled prosperity and high prices followed the alleged crime of '73. Many of the farmers had been stuffed with the most absurd notions on the financial question. Thousands of them believed that silver had been demonetized in truth and was today a legal tender for only $5. When they found how they had been deceived by ignorant and unscrupulous agitators the rest of the work for the Republicans was easy.

Dakota Farmers Are Protectionists.

The farmers of Dakota are generally protectionists. There were large sheep interests in the State which have been practically obliterated by the Wilson bill, and barley, which ever was a profitable crop, is now not worth the raising. Unfortunately for William Jennings Bryan the Wilson bill, of which he was one of the authors, played merry hob with Dakota agriculture, and when the Republican orators began to show how the rice and cotton and sugar and peanuts of the South were looked after and the wool and barley and other Northern products left out in the cold it was all up with the free silver crowd. Many Republican farmers who are still believers in the free silver theories say that Bryan and his crowd cannot be trusted to do the job. First of all it is declared that the Popocratic movement is so essentially a piece of patchwork that it cannot possibly hold together, and that if intrusted with power it would make a mess of it to a dead certainty. The condition of the Treasury when the McKinley law was in operation is being contrasted with the deficit which began the minute Bryan and his associates undertook to "reform" the tariff.

In a word, the honest free silver farmer is suspicious of Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, and the rest, and while he thinks their theories are generally right, does not give the men credit for the necessary statesmanship to carry them into operation. This element in North Dakota represents the section of the Republican party which was most likely to go over to the Populists. The more enlightened farmers, when the sound money side of the question was fairly presented to them, gradually came to see that the free silver theories themselves were wrong, and that if carried out to their legitimate conclusion would make times much "harder" than at present.

Rise in Wheat the Great Factor.

But the great factor in the regeneration of the Dakota farmer has been the price of wheat. Just when he came to believe with the silver agitators that the crime of '73 was responsible for the low quotations on his wheat, and just when he was saying that "things couldn't be worse," the wheat market took an upward jump. The recent rise in the price of wheat has done more than all the campaign documents to convert the farmers. It has knocked the legs from under the silver agitators and calamity howlers.

They have made feeble efforts to show that the rise in wheat was engineered by Mark Hanna as a campaign scheme, but this does not go down with the farmers. Hard-headed agriculturists who had led themselves to believe that free coinage would, after they had paid their debts, raise the price of several billion ounces of silver all over the world, could not be made to believe that Chairman Hanna had it in his power to boost the price of wheat 25 per cent or so from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand. They could be fooled on silver, but they knew about wheat. And so it happens that you don't hear so much about the '73 affair and the price of wheat here in Dakota as you did some weeks ago.

Object Lesson in Supply and Demand.

The Dakota farmer has received a great object lesson on the operation of the laws of supply and demand. It came just in the nick of time to upset the silver cranks and all their calamity howls, for now the farmer has suddenly discovered that things could be decidedly worse and accordingly he is dropping the silver craze with becoming unanimity.

The stock argument of the silver men has been taken from them. They have been harping on the low price of the great Dakota staple for so long that the era of higher prices has left them without anything with which to appeal to the farmer.

Already on the basis of better prices some of the farmers have begun to pay off debts which were considered hopeless and in the present improved condition of affairs the silver forces are steadily diminishing. All the farmer fears now is a return to the prices of six weeks ago and to keep up present prices he would vote for Grover Cleveland or John Sherman with the greatest alacrity.

Fusion Is the Threatening Feature.

The threatening feature of the political situation here has been the complete fusion between the Popocrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans. As a matter of fact the Populists swallowed the Popocrats at a single bite and took down the silver Republicans merely as an out of season relish. In 1892 there was a similar fusion by means of which the Cleveland Electors scraped through by majorities averaging about 200.

Two years ago the Republicans polled 23,723 votes in North Dakota, the Democrats 8,188, and the Populists 9,354. Allen, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a plurality of 14,369, and a clear majority of 6,181. Under ordinary circumstances the Republicans would have been safe, for such a majority means a good deal in a total vote of 41,000. In fact, they polled 57½ per cent of the whole vote of this State. Congressman Johnson has been for sound money and has circulated the right kind of literature. Senator Roach, the Popocrat, who was elected because some of the Republican legislators were too long at a poker table one night, is a silver man, and Senator Hansbrough, his Republican colleague, has been in the same boat. Therefore, the State has been pretty well sown with silver literature for a couple of years past.

Hansbrough May Have Trouble.

Senator Hansbrough is a candidate for reelection. After a period of hesitation, owing to which the people of North Dakota feared they were to be treated to another Pettigrew incident, he came out for honest money, and has since then worked fruitfully with the Republican committee. His hesitation, however, has injured him in some quarters, and while there is no opposition openly there is a feeling that when the Legislature meets some more uncompromising advocate of sound money may prove a formidable rival for the Senate.

There are quite a number of free silver Republicans out here who are doing a good deal of talking. Chief among them is H. F. Miller, President of the Citizens' Bank, who, by a strange coincidence, happens to be a cousin or something like it of Frank Pettigrew, the South Dakota Senator, who is now coming in for a roasting all over the country. Mr. Miller was the Republican candidate for the Senate. The Republicans had a majority of the joint Assembly, but some of them were so foolish as to be enticed into a poker game, and while engaged in that fascinating sport Roach, the Popocrat, was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote. Mr. Miller has never felt the same since, and his friends were not surprised when he "flopped" this summer. He would probably have done the same thing if he had been elected.

May Be Compromise Candidate.

If the free silver men should chance to control the Legislature and a deadlock should occur he would probably be the compromise candidate, but the acknowledged candidate of the fusionists is Lieut. H. M. Creel, an army officer who has been the center of the Populist movement for a number of years.

The issue in North Dakota is squarely joined, for the Electors on the fusion ticket are all Populists committed to Bryan and Watson. Poor Sewall isn't in it in any event, and if he has contributed any money to the campaign fund it is safe to say he saw to it that none of his "bit" was sent to North Dakota. The Popocratic party here has practically ceased to exist. This has made things easy for the honest money Popocrats, who say they can maintain their standing just as well by voting for McKinley as for Watson, and that as even the word Democratic does not appear on the ballots they are absolved from all responsibility. They cannot hope even to elect a Democratic Senator, and as a result are "going the whole hog" in the matter of voting the Republican ticket.

E. C. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, says there is no doubt of the State being safe for McKinley.

"Had the vote been taken Sept. 1," he said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent frankly, "the vote of North Dakota would have gone to Bryan. There was a wave of silver sentiment, which spread over the Western country at first, but it has subsided rapidly and now the State is safe for McKinley. We had a clean majority over the fusionists of 6,000 two years ago and that is equal to 50,000 in Illinois, because our total vote was only a little over 40,000.

"There is no evidence of a landslide toward silver now and without such a general movement the Popocrats cannot hope to overcome our lead. About 33 per cent of our vote in this State is among the Scandinavians and they today are the only doubtful quantity.

"There is much free silver sentiment still remaining in this State, but the trouble is that the people cannot trust the crowd which is now advocating free silver. They haven't forgotten that the Democrats took the government from the Republicans when there were good times and a surplus in the Treasury and changed things so that the surplus disappeared, a deficiency took its place, and commercial depression followed, such as never has been known since the war. The honest silver men are afraid to trust Bryan, who promised the same good times from free trade he is now promising from free silver.

Will Not Be Fooled Again.

"They were fooled then, but they won't be fooled again. They believe the Republican party will do something for silver when the right time comes, and they also believe that the conglomeration of factions now supporting Bryan, even in power, could not possibly agree on any wise legislation. There is no real fusion in this State. They put up Bryan and Watson Electors only, and the Populists simply have swallowed the Democrats. Many of the old-time Democrats are with us in this fight, and in every city in North Dakota we will gain Democratic votes enough to offset the losses from the silver Republicans.

"The farm laborers who used to vote in this State have disappeared largely. The big wheat farms employ a great many stragglers during the summer, but our winters close in early, and for the most part these men leave early. They used to have a vote when we had the three months' residence, but now a year is required, and the ballot is limited generally to those who have an interest in the State. The sheep interest here was enormous. Now it has been destroyed altogether, and the farmers know that Bryan is directly responsible for it.

"Our campaign work has been completely successful, and now the State is assured for McKinley. I do not wish to give out any figures on the Legislature, but we have no fear of the United States Senator. Mr. Hansbrough is doing good work and has come out squarely for sound money. So far there is no open opposition to his reëlection."

From a Fusion Standpoint.

The Chairman of the fusion State committee, Thomas Kineinogel, goes at the work of predicting in a very matter-of-fact manner, and at the same time it must be admitted that his estimates are conservative, considering the reports which are sent in.

Though a former Popocrat, Mr. Kineinogel is at the head of a fusion party which is composed chiefly of Populists, the great majority of whom are eccentric personages who persistently refuse to be organized because the cardinal principle of their political belief is that all machines in politics are necessarily corrupt. These men act for themselves, and their political estimates therefore are often fantastic in the extreme.

Wherever the old Popocratic organization has been swallowed up by the Populists, as is the case in the two Dakotas, they have made the work of the State Chairman anything but pleasant, for the Populists are a disorganized and disorganizing mob, and can be depended upon neither for systematic work nor intelligent reports. Hence the Chairman "coppers" every estimate in the most systematic manner.

"Taking my reports from all the counties in North Dakota," said Mr. Kineinogel, "we are in for a landslide. But to make sure, I have taken the results as shown by our polls, doubled the reported Republican majorities, and cut in two the reported fusion majorities. Treating the reports in this liberal fashion, they still give us the State by a fusion majority of about 2,800.

How Kineinogel Figures It Out.

"I figure out that we will lose about 2 per cent of the Democratic vote and gain about 10 per cent of the Republican vote directly on the financial issue. On that basis we will carry the State by from 3,500 to 5,000. We have not polled the whole State, but estimate the counties not reported on the same basis of gains as the others.

"There is no Palmer ticket in the State, and I believe there are not over 250 Democrats in North Dakota who will vote direct for McKinley. Many of them say they would like to vote for Palmer, but as they can't do that and don't want to throw away their votes, they will cross a ballot for Bryan. There are in the State 20,000 Norwegians, 1,000 Swedes, and 1,500 Germans. About 75 per cent of the Scandinavians are for free silver. We expect to carry Fargo and Wahpeton for Bryan.

"What makes us confident in North Dakota is the fact that the fusion is even more complete than in 1892, when we carried the State by a narrow majority for Cleveland. Two years ago we had separate State tickets and the two organizations worked at cross purposes. Then we failed to get the State by 6,000, but now we have fusion down to local tickets there is no dissatisfaction anywhere and all the silver forces are united. We expect to carry the State for Bryan and elect a free silver man to succeed Hansbrough."

REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL IN TEXAS.

Fusion with Populists Is Likely to Defeat the Popocrats.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—In Texas the silver men have made a noble fight for the white metal, but they admit their fight will be in vain so far as the carrying of the national Electoral vote for Bryan and Sewall is concerned. They make this admission reluctantly and are still bravely whistling to keep up their courage, but they make the admission nevertheless. This is more than they would do even two weeks ago. They are now busily engaged in saying that the masses cannot withstand the gold of the syndicate and will vote for McKinley even though their personal preference is for Bryan and if permitted to vote their views without hindrance Bryan would be elected. In this matter, as in all others, they will not listen to argument and insist that they are right. Thus it is that the gold men of Texas are compelled to be satisfied with the admission made by the silver men that McKinley will be elected and let the silver fellows place their own construction on exactly how it is done.

The silver men have had their hands full trying to elect their State ticket and not long ago, if all reports are to be believed, the word was passed down the line to let up on the fight for Bryan and Sewall, as it was antagonizing men who would vote for the State ticket, and pull for number one and let Bryan and Sewall look out for themselves for awhile. Now the State silver forces are busy looking after their own fences and they have good cause for uneasiness, too.

Several months ago the Republicans began figuring on Texas. They began to see there was a fighting chance in the Lone Star State since Democracy itself was all torn up over the financial question and they sent their men down here, pitched their tents, and they are now lining up for battle.

They find half the Democracy willing to side with them not only in their effort to elect McKinley Electors, but in their effort to down the silver Democratic ticket in the State. The Republicans seeing it would benefit their cause several weeks ago made a fusion with the Populists by which the latter are to throw their strength to the McKinley Electors and the Republicans in return are to lend their support to the Populist State ticket. The sound money Democrats are helping both parties and joining hand in hand with them to down the silver ring in charge of the State government. With such a powerful array as this combination presents, numbering some 275,000 out of a possible 450,000 votes confronting them, the silver Democrats have good cause for being attacked with the political ague they are now suffering from.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the silver ring in this State has deemed it wise, for the time being at least, to let Bryan and Sewall take care of themselves and look after number one. This apparent neglect of the national ticket by the local crowd places the position in rather a bad fix so far as Bryan and Sewall are concerned. It leaves them without any backers in a State that is not too sure any way and gives the enemy all the better showing for winning.

The Republicans are viewing all this with satisfaction and that is one reason they are figuring so positively on Republican and Populist success in Texas this year on the fusion ticket, which gives the Electoral vote to McKinley and the State ticket to the Populists. The Republicans are also counting on carrying the Tenth and Twelfth Congressional Districts and possibly the Seventh. The Populists will surely win in the Sixth Congressional District. Silver men will win in the other eleven districts.

WHERE IS TOM WATSON'S LETTER?

Says He Sent It to Butler Who Denies He Has Received It.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National committee, again positively asserted today that the Watson letter had not reached him. When shown a dispatch in which Mr. Watson said he had mailed the letter last Wednesday, Senator Butler said he could not explain that, but reiterated his statement that he has not received it. When he did receive the letter he would give it out for publication.

Thomson, Ga., Oct. 18.—H. W. Reed, Treasurer of the Populist National committee, Mr. Watson's personal representative at the recent Populist meeting at Chicago, and National Committeeman Washburn of Massachusetts arrived in Thomson, the home of the Vice-Presidential candidate, today at 12 o'clock from Atlanta. They were met at the depot by Mr. Watson's son and driven at once to the home of the nominee. The three have been in continual conference since, stopping only for meals. Prominent local Populists, men ordinarily in the confidence of the Vice-Presidential candidate, have called, only to find that their leader begged to be excused. Mr. Watson firmly refused to be interviewed or say anything regarding the political situation this evening. When asked whether he would give out his letter tonight, he replied:

"It will not be given out tonight. I have nothing whatever to say. Neither has Mr. Reed or Mr. Washburn. They will leave for Atlanta early in the morning, and if there is anything of interest to the public in our conference they will give it out tomorrow."

Mr. Watson makes no secret of the fact that his letter is in the hands of Chairman Butler and has been for several days. He is going to Atlanta on Tuesday, and there, it is believed, he will meet Senator Jones of the Popocratic National committee. The State committees of both the Democrats and Populists will meet in Atlanta on the same day, and the question of fusion on the Electoral ticket will be discussed. It is generally accepted as a fact here that the Democrats will make some sort of fusion proposition. The Popocratic leaders say there is no necessity for it, and expect strenuous opposition inside the party.

Watson's close political friends in Thomson are firm in the belief that unless the Electoral tickets are revised to suit him his letter now in the possession of Chairman Butler will go to the public in its original form. They are also convinced that in this letter the nominee has expressed his opinion in his own vigorous and peculiar English of the fusion arrangements now obtaining in Kansas, Colorado, and North Carolina.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—Chairman Roselle of the State Populist committee has had his attention called to the recently published statements of Thomas E. Watson, wherein that gentleman denies a statement in the Lamar Leader, Roselle's paper, that he, Watson, favored the Electoral fusion in this State. Tonight Mr. Roselle gave out a signed statement in which he declares most emphatically that Mr. Watson did, at his recent meeting in this city, in the presence of National Committeemen Washburn, Rankin, Reed, and Gen. Vandervoort, and J. B. Fallett, say that the fusion as arranged "was perhaps the best that could be done," and also that he had "no objection to fusion on Electors giving him and the party adequate recognition."

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 18.—Tom Watson will resume the stump for the Populist ticket at once, coming to Birmingham next Wednesday.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

VOTE TO DOWN COERCION.

TRADES UNIONISTS' FREE SILVER CLUB ADOPTS A RESOLUTION.

Sweeping General Charges Are Made at Battery D Against Employers, but Specific Accusations Are Avoided—Cheers for Inflammatory Orators—Chairman William T. Black Advises His Auditors to Wear McKinley Badges and Vote for Bryan.

An audience of over 3,000 men gathered at Battery D yesterday afternoon at a meeting held under the auspices of the Trades Unionists' Free Silver club, to hear the subject of "Coercion" discussed. For over three hours they listened to sweeping charges made by various speakers to the effect that American employers are coercing their employés to march in McKinley parades and wear McKinley buttons.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution in which it is averred that coercion is being widely attempted, and set forth: "That such acts of treachery, debauchery, political trickery, and midnight thievery be condemned as the work of the foes of society, the secret agents of a foreign aristocracy, and the initial step in the establishment in America of a monarchy, in which the bone and sinew of the Nation would be reduced to a condition of slavery."

The resolution concluded with an appeal to workingmen to vote for Bryan. It was signed by P. H. J. Dalton, John Mangan, B. Tighe, S. S. Vaughn, and H. G. Berry, as a committee.

Specific Charges Avoided.

Despite the sweeping general charges made, none of the speakers made a single specific accusation of attempted coercion against any individual or corporation. The nearest approach to it was when Capt. William T. Black, Chairman of the meeting, said he knew of a case in which five section hands were discharged from employment by a railroad company, the name of which he did not mention, "for no other apparent cause than that they were free silver men."

Chairman Black advised his hearers to join McKinley clubs if their employers urged or demanded it, and to wear McKinley buttons, and then go and vote for Bryan and Altgeld. He averred that the polling booth is a "ho-o-o-ly place," and told his audience that they had no higher duty than to enter the booth Nov. 3 and vote for Altgeld and Bryan.

Other advice of a similar nature was plentiful. Charles Lane of Montana in the course of his speech said:

"If any of you in this campaign, by accident or forethought, run against Mark Hanna's barrel, tap it for all you can get. Tell him you need it in your business; that you want it for Molly and the baby. But as soon as you get away—far enough away so that he can't get it back—just tell him that you played him for a sucker, but that you'll vote like a man."

Applaud a Crooked Suggestion.

By their applause the audience seemed pleased at the estimate the speaker made of their honesty and integrity.

Prof. Addison Blakely was the first speaker. He quoted London newspapers as saying that repudiation on the part of America might lead to war.

"Let 'er come," yelled the crowd.

The speaker declared that the spirit of coercion is dictated by Wall street.

Frank K. Foster of the Boston Labor Leader, who has been stumping Minnesota, made a brief speech, in which he referred to the Chicago platform as representing the hopes, demands, and protests of organized labor.

He said that all the enemies of labor were arrayed against that platform, and cited George M. Pullman and Andrew Carnegie as examples. The names were greeted with hisses and groans.

Samuel Yarnell set out to convince the audience that the American workingman is already all but a slave. He said that four years more was all that would be required to bring him into absolute subjection.

On the Verge of Slavery.

He implored that his hearers investigate the statistics showing the distribution of wealth in America, as compared with conditions existing thirty, twenty, and even ten years ago, and they would find that they were already on the verge of serfdom.

"Bryan is young and comparatively unknown," said Mr. Yarnell, "but the gold bugs haven't a man in their party old enough to meet him in discussion. Why doesn't McKinley leave home and let himself be seen and heard in this campaign? He is afraid of a challenge from Bryan, and he would rather meet his satanic majesty in darkest Egypt than to meet W. J. Bryan in debate."

Mr. Yarnell, who belongs in Colorado, said he met men the evening of Chicago day who said they marched in the parade that day because they had to. The Patrick Henrys of Chicago, he said, were the men who were not afraid to march in the free silver parade in the evening of the same day.

Hugh O'Hara and the Rev. W. T. Mills were the other speakers.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS TO NEWSBOYS.

Admonishes Them as to Character and the Rights of Others.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18.—It was one of his characteristic Sabbaths that William J. Bryan spent in this city today. This morning, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, he attended the Westminster Presbyterian Church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. J. N. Patterson, who is a friend of Mr. Bryan. Afterward the nominee and his wife held an informal and unexpected reception in the aisle near the pew which they occupied. Every person inside the edifice shook hands with them and a few started a faint ripple of applause.

In the afternoon the three-time nominee rested and at 6 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama dined with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moore.

Although it had not been publicly announced it had been arranged that Mr. Bryan should address the weekly meeting of the Detroit Newsboys' Association tonight. The meeting was prolonged beyond the usual hour waiting for the distinguished speaker to appear and was finally dismissed. After most of the audience had passed out the carriage bearing Mr. Bryan arrived and the crowd rushed back into the hall, cheering Bryan enthusiastically.

Mr. Bryan made a short, simple address to the newsboys, advising them earnestly as to the great value of character in all life affairs and of respecting the rights of others. At the conclusion of his remarks the little hall rang with the boys' assurances that Bryan was "all right," despite the admonitions of Col. Butler, President of the association.

Mr. Bryan looked greatly refreshed by his Sunday rest. His special train will leave for Ohio at 4 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

SCHEME OF ST. LOUIS POPULISTS.

They Will Have Speaking from Sixty Wagons Every Night.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—Some of the Populists in this city have awakened to the fact that they have not been as active in campaign work as the needs of the hour seem to demand, and if recently developed plans carry they will from now until the eve of election day strive to make up for all that has been lacking heretofore.

The campaign will open next Tuesday evening, when the citizens in the vicinity of Choteau avenue and Broadway will be addressed upon the financial question, irrespective of politics, by able speakers from wagons. The number of wagons will be increased as fast as competent speakers can be obtained until they number sixty, and the people will be addressed at that number of places all over the city every afternoon and evening until the third day of November.

Each wagon will be plentifully supplied with literature touching upon the financial issues and this will be circulated to all who evince a desire for information. Harrison Drummond, the well-known tobacco manufacturer, has offered the use of all his wagons, and enough more have been secured to insure the full number.

STRONG WORDS BY SENATOR HOAR.

He Resents an Insinuation Against the Supreme Court.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Norfolk club gave a little dinner to Senator Hoar on Saturday night. Mr. Hoar in his remarks caused a sensation by saying:

"At a dinner last night here ex-Senator Fairchild dragged from the sewer in which it was almost forgotten the stale charge that the Supreme Court was packed for the legal tender decision. I speak deliberately and calmly, and I say that a viler campaign falsehood was never made on the stump. It is an attack upon the honor of President Grant, of Secretary Hamilton Fish, and upon the honor of a man whose fame is dearer to me than my life—my brother, Judge E. R. Hoar.

"All three of these men, in a public letter, and Judge Hoar in a speech, have said that there was not a word of truth in the story. There was not a Republican lawyer in the country who did not believe that the legal tender decision was right. Every Supreme Court in the North had decided that the legal tender act was constitutional."

COSTS ONE RAILROAD $9,000 A DAY.

Result of the Chicago Platform on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Congressman John F. Cowen, who is also one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, in discussing the evils likely to result from the election of Bryan and the placing of the country's finances on a silver basis said:

"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad recently secured a loan of $4,000,000 at 4 per cent, but in the contract is the proviso that if we go on a silver basis the interest will be 7 per cent. There is no theory about it. It's on my desk. I know of another undertaking of $200,000 dependent upon the election of McKinley.

"I have never before taken such an interest in a campaign as I have taken in this. The free silverites say that the corporations are against them. Why, of course they are against them. We have 25,000 employés. The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would be $9,000 a day more than they were this time last year had it not been for the Chicago convention."

SAM SMALL TALKS FOR SILVER.

He Thinks the Sabbath a Fitting Time to Praise Bryan.

The Rev. Sam Small, talking under the auspices of the Arcade Hall Silver club, addressed an audience of about 1,000 yesterday afternoon at the rink building in Wentworth avenue, near Sixty-fifth street. Mr. Small enlivened his speech with a large number of illustrative anecdotes, which were received with a good deal of laughter and applause.

"I realize," he said, "this is the Sabbath day. I realize also that I am in my right place and doing my duty in appearing in behalf of the greatest cause which has ever interested the American people. I am a minister, and I am glad to be the representative of the man who is a friend of the common people. There is nothing incongruous in my position, for if it be true that pews are full of voters the pulpits ought to be full of politics."

After a eulogy of American patriotism the speaker said:

"It is the spirit of patriotism which will break out into a flame on Nov. 3 and sweep from the earth the political party which has arranged to absorb even the American flag and squeeze its patriotism out on the brow of the modern Napoleon, who daily does his porch-dance at Canton, with free fare to the show and free entrance at the gate of America's Midway Plaisance."

Mr. Small said he didn't like the yellow flag of the goldocracy, for he never saw it floating over anything except a hospital for diseased humanity.

He had no objection to the Generals' train going around the country, but it should have taken Gen. Stagnation along, and especially should it have stopped at Chicago and picked up Gen. Coercion.

In the matter of taxation he wanted to see millions of money taxed instead of millions of men.

"The man," said Mr. Small, "who claims the followers of Bryan and believers in free silver are repudiationists and swindlers is a liar."

In the evening Mr. Small spoke at Battery "D" to an audience of about 700.

The paramount issue of the campaign, he said, was the financial plank in the platform. The thing sought to be accomplished was to restore to the people the kind of money out of which they had been defrauded.

GAME PRESERVE IN THE YOSEMITE.

Col. Young Is Driving Out Hunters and Stock Raisers in Order to Propagate Wild Animals.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In a report to the Secretary of the Interior Lieut.-Col. Young, Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, says: "Over 200 stand of arms have been taken from persons entering the park by the two main thoroughfares, including those taken from parties found inside, and as a result young broods of quail and grouse abound throughout the park. Deer, bear, lynx, foxes, coons, tree squirrels, and chipmunks, although not scarce, are not so plentiful as they should be, but if firearms, hunters, and trappers are kept out of the park they will multiply and become plentiful. Their instinctive fear of man will gradually lessen and in a few years visitors will be enabled to see and study them in their natural state.

"These animals drift down below the heavy snow line in winter and the supply that is taken by ranchmen and hunters outside the park boundaries will be a sufficient trimming in numbers to promote a healthful breeding and growth in the natural game nursery within the boundaries.

"Two men were discovered placer mining in Ned's Gulch, on the Merced River, about two miles from the western boundary. They were ejected from the park and their sluice boxes destroyed. Their average findings amounted to 40 cents per day each, and they seemed glad of a good excuse to quit.

"A patrol under Lieut. Rutherford found sheep to the number of about 7,000 by discovering the trail outside the park boundary and following it in. The owners and herders were arrested and brought to camp and the sheep driven outside the boundary and scattered."

BIG ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF HEADS

Highbinders Are Determined to Assassinate Chinese Consuls and Some of Their White Allies.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Consul-General Fung Yung Hang and Vice-Consul Ow Yung King may pay with their lives for causing the raid on the highbinders' organizations and the destruction of $10,000 worth of property. The hatchet men have set a price upon their heads and their assassination is looked for at any time.

The Chinese know that though the murderer may escape, if his identity can be learned all his relatives in China will be made to suffer. The money is waiting, however, and in the present hard times it is deemed sure that a man will soon be found willing to take the risk.

Though the Tongs have combined against the Consul-General the fight between themselves is still vigorous. One hundred dollars has been the regular rate for killing a highbinder of a rival society, but now the Tongs have raised the price to $300.

The injunction issued by Judge McKenna brings the Chinese trouble into the Federal Court. The Consul-General says he is determined to destroy the organization of the hatchet men, but will not violate the order of court. So See Yup company will have a week to rest. The See Yup hatchet men are in an ugly mood from the fact that white men have been employed to settle their differences. It is believed some of the white allis of the Consul may lose their lives.

Police Sergeant Price says the hatchet men have decided to abandon pistols and use knives hereafter.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TOIL SLAPS AT SILVER.

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY PUTS ITSELF ON RECORD.

Circular Issued to Wage Earners Repudiating the Charge That Their Organizations Are Pledged to the Popocratic Party Is Indorsed by a Formal Vote After an Hour's Discussion—But One Dissenting Voice Is Heard When the Poll Is Taken.

The Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday formally protested against the use of its name for free silver and Popocratic purposes. The form of protest is an indorsement of an address to wage-earners contradicting the assertion that the organization stands for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The address is in pamphlet form and signed by sixteen officials of local labor organizations. The document is composed principally of extracts from the official proceedings of the last two conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

By indorsing this document the Trade and Labor Assembly, it is held, has placed on its records a tacit declaration for the gold standard. This action, coming, as it does, on the heels of the assembly's adoption last week of the report of its Commission of Inquiry sent to Mexico, is regarded as doubly significant.

The matter was brought before the assembly by Delegate Barrett, a free silver man, who produced a copy of the pamphlet, and wanted to know if the signers had been given authority by the assembly to use the name of the organization in the interest of "goldbugs and plutocrats."

The Secretary was instructed to read the document. Nearly all the men who signed it were present, and several took occasion to explain their position in the matter by saying they had acted as individuals, and not as members of any organization. The discussion consumed an hour.

Delegate Pomeroy finally said the pamphlet was a fair statement of facts, and should have the hearty indorsement of the meeting. Delegates Powers, Grady, and others spoke in the same vein. The matter was put to a vote and carried with but one dissenting voice.

What the Pamphlet Declares.

The pamphlet contains the following:

"That men, ruled, perhaps, by cupidity, have attempted and are now attempting to drag the fair name and splendid fame of the American Federation of Labor into the mire of party politics is a fact at once notorious and indisputable. Cloaking their designs in the mask and domino of 'friendship for labor,' they boldly plan and scheme to mislead it. Therefore it behooves men who love their unions better than any political party to protest against the desecration of labor's cause in the very name of labor.

"From platform and in press these presumptuous and self-constituted keepers of the conscience of labor are boldly proclaiming that the trades unions of the United States have indorsed the platform of one of the dominant political parties. They vociferously announce that the vast membership of the 7,000 local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is under instructions from the great national union of labor's forces to vote for the candidates of the Democratic party.

"Will the honest, fearless members of the federation submit to such dictation?

"Every member of organized labor knows that the rank and file have never yet been permitted to express the sentiment of union labor on the momentous financial problem now confronting the citizens of the Nation.

"Ah, but the distinguished gentlemen who are seeking to manipulate labor's vote against the interest of labor will tell you that the American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1. Has it? Let us scan the records of the last two conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and ascertain just whether the million members of our great organization are mere political pawns or not."

Extracts from the Records.

Then follow extracts from the official records of the federation convention of 1894 in Denver to show the convention had declared in opposition to "the monopoly privilege of issuing money," and then had gone on to declare that "silver coined at an arbitrary ratio is monopoly money of the worst type."

Then follow extracts from the constitution of the federation to show that partisan politics is barred from discussion, and also to show that each affiliated body has the right to manage its own affairs without the dictation of the parent body.

On the question as to whether the federation favored political action the full vote was quoted to show the proposition was defeated in 1895 by a card vote of 1,890 votes against and 359 in favor of such action.

The pamphlet is signed by the following:

James A. O'Connell,	P. J. Maas,
William A. Carney,	M. H. Madden,
John J. Finnegan,	M. R. Grady,
Richard Powers,	William C. Pomeroy,
Frank A. Egger,	Lee M. Hart,
Frank A. Kidd,	F. Enright,
George W. Geary,	P. J. Miniter,
B. A. Fieldstack,	Arthur R. Healy.

ASKING FOR REPORTS ON MEXICO.

Many Letters Received by the Trade and Labor Assembly.

The report of the Trade and Labor Assembly's commission of inquiry to Mexico has aroused general interest in labor circles.

Letters are pouring in upon the officials from labor organizations everywhere asking for copies of the report.

At the meeting yesterday it was announced that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor would meet this week in Indianapolis, and the reorganization of the assembly would be discussed.

Secretary Lee M. Hart of the assembly was instructed to attend the meeting and explain the position of the assembly.

AFTER THE UNION PACIFIC ROBBERS.

Chief Canada of the Special Service Finds Some of the Plunder.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18.—It is believed that the scouts who are looking for the robbers who held up the Union Pacific's fast mail train near Ogden Wednesday are close upon their trail. Chief Canada of the special service bureau received a telegram from one of the searching party saying he had good reason to believe something good would develop within a very short time. The dispatch was sent from that country last night. Another telegram was received saying $791 worth of checks and drafts had been found.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

IT IS A SAWDUST BABY.

(Continued from first page.)

THE TRIBUNE from Creston, Ia., was shown to her. This dispatch was from the conductor of the train hauling Mr. Gates' car, and it confirmed the story sent out from Denver in detail.

"O, that was all arranged—the conductor, you know, was acting as press representative for the party," said one who was on the journey.

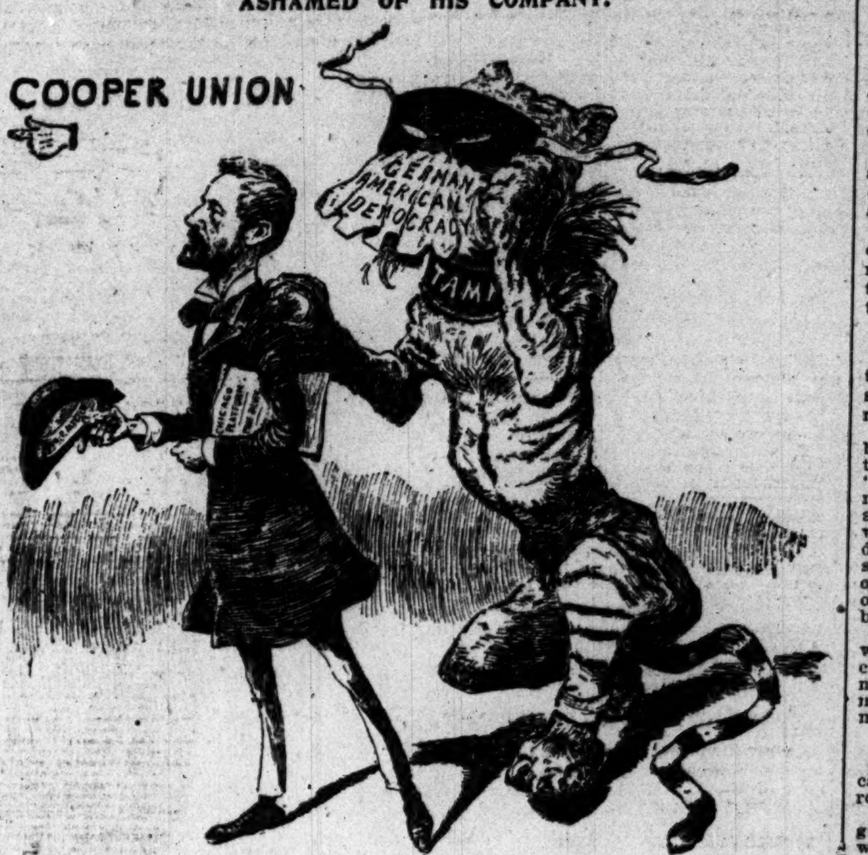
How It Came About.

It was then explained that the baby joke was sprung on Friday, while the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gates sat at a birthday dinner given in honor of the Board of Trade man. In the party on the journey were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Williams of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ray of De Kalb, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Gurney, the hosts, and their son, besides a number of Colorado friends.

While in Colorado Springs Mrs. Gates had purchased a yellow-haired sawdust-filled dolly, and for one of the courses this was put before Mr. Gurney, doing the honors of carving, upon a big platter, covered with a napkin. He drew the cloth aside, and after showing his chagrin declared that, having no children, he would adopt the little girl as his birthday gift. Some one proposed after dinner to send a "grapevine" dispatch to Chicago so the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gurney could share the joke.

It was so well executed that Mr. Gurney will have a hard time, perhaps, persuading some of his friends that he is not really entitled to be called "papa."

ASHAMED OF HIS COMPANY.



—New York Herald.

PANIC IN A MILWAUKEE CHURCH.

Fall of a Heavy Clock Weight from a High Tower Without Fatal Results.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A 500-pound clock-weight crashed through three floors of St. Hedwig's Catholic Church this afternoon. The church was crowded at the time, and a panic ensued, in which no one was injured.

St. Hedwig's is a Polish Roman Catholic church. Archbishop Katzer was administering the sacrament of confirmation to a class of 225 at the time, and the church was crowded. There were over 2,000 present. The tower is 180 feet high, and the weight was suspended at a height of 170 feet. The tower covers the entrance to the edifice.

The services had been in progress for some time, and fortunately there were no people passing in or out. At a few minutes after 4 the services were brought to an end by a terrible crash in the belfry. It seemed to those in the church that the tower was falling. The first crash was followed by a second in an instant, then there came a third. The big weight had fallen through the three floors and into the entry.

It had happened so quickly that the congregation could barely gasp for breath after the first floor gave way under the weight when it was over, and the people began to pour in disorder from the church.

Women screamed and men turned pale with fright. The priests, realizing the danger, called on the people to preserve order and to leave the church quietly. They were soon assured by those near the door that danger was past. They quieted down, and the building was emptied without serious accident.

NEW PLAN FOR REACHING THE POLE.

A Boston Experimenter Would Direct Aerial Navigation by Utilizing Magnetic Attraction.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An entirely new scheme looking to aerial navigation and flight has been suggested by A. W. Nitsch of No. 1 Beacon street. It is such a decided departure from all the propositions heretofore advanced for utilizing the atmosphere for purposes of transit as to command serious attention from scientists and others to whom it has been presented.

It is the idea of Mr. Nitsch that the subtle magnetic attraction that holds the needle of the mariner's compass with unswerving fidelity to the north can be utilized in a magnified form for man's convenience, profit, and pleasure.

Accepting the theory advanced that vast deposits of magnetic ore exist in the immediate vicinity of the North Pole, and from there come the magnetic currents distributed over the globe, and that it is the attraction of this thus far unbounded field that draws with magic power the needle of the compass, there is nothing, as Mr. Nitsch looks at it, to prevent its being made of real service.

"I believe," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter, "that magnets could be suspended in the air of sufficient force to counteract the resistance of the air, overcome the adverse currents, and move more or less rapidly towards the north." Mr. Nitsch said that it might not prove possible, but it was open to argument and experiment, and there was no telling what might come of it. As to the methods of return, should such a flight as pictured ever be taken, that was spoken of as a problem that would be solved quickly.

TOWN IS OBLITERATED BY A STORM.

Altata, a Mexican Mining Settlement, Struck by a Tidal Wave and Hurricane.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—When the steamer Orizaba reached the mouth of the River Culiaca, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, on its last trip up the gulf it was found that not a building of the little mining Town of Altata was standing. This was the result of the terrible storm of Sept. 18.

The storm was a composite affair, partaking of the nature of a tidal wave, cloudburst, and chubasco, as the hurricane is called. Torrents rushed down from the hills back of Altata and met the tidal wave coming in from the sea and the town was obliterated.

Many of the mines located inland were flooded. The loss of life was slight and the Altatans are now camping in tents or rudely constructed huts a little back of where the town stood. At Mazatlan a three-master schooner was carried up into a street and left standing on even keel.

Many people cannot drink coffee. The most delicate stomachs can handle Postum Cereal, the delicious grain coffee.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TRADE IN A CAR FAMINE.

BUSINESS REVIVAL TAXES WESTERN FREIGHT EQUIPMENTS.

Railroad and Steamship Officials Augur the Return of General Confidence and Prosperity from the Phenomenal Transportation Conditions—Say the Grain Movement Is Chiefly to Chicago—Shipping Figures for Several Years Compared.

The present movement of grain from the West eastward is unprecedented, and the appeals of Western railroads for more equipment are almost piteous. Anything that will hold itself together on rails is in demand. From these unusual conditions the railroad officials augur the return of business confidence and prosperity.

The fact is that today the railroads are about as hungry for cars as they can be without actually famishing. By skillful operation and prompt service they have reduced the seriousness of their condition to what, under the circumstances, may be called the minimum.

In several notable instances Western railroads are falling 100 or more cars a day behind the demands made on them by producers.

The foreign shortage in wheat has contributed toward multiplying the demand for shipping facilities. Many Western farmers, also, stored last year's crop of corn, and the demand for this has led to it, too, being shipped eastward.

The phenomenal movement in grain is chiefly from the West to Chicago, but the roads going farther east, and lake transportation companies as well, note an increase in their handling of grain.

On the Rock Island.

W. J. Allen, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, said he has not known such a heavy movement since 1892.

"This year's grain movement is heavier by far than was the case in the years between 1892 and 1896," he said yesterday. "The movement in 1893, or 1894, or 1895, was nothing like it. We have been short of cars and short of equipment during the last two weeks, though we have handled 500 cars each day during that period. The increase in shipping is simply due to the rise in price of wheat and other grains. This year's crop of corn is immense and it has been added to by part of last year's crop held over.

"Farmers are taking advantage of what we feel shows a renewal of confidence in the country's finances and a resultant improvement in business prospects. Wheat comes mostly to Chicago; there is a little grain movement South, but not a great deal."

Report for the Burlington.

W. C. Brown, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, spoke for the road as follows:

"The demand for cars for transporting grain from the West to Chicago and eastward has greatly exceeded the supply, and during last week we fell short from 100 to 200 cars a day. To my mind this confirms conclusively the reports of damage to foreign crops. The grain goes East and thence to European ports."

J. M. Whitman, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, said the demand for cars had been extremely heavy, though the company up to this time has been able to furnish as many cars as have been asked for.

"Much wheat has gone to the mills at St. Paul and Minneapolis," Mr. Whitman said. "There was a large movement to those two points a week ago. The law of supply and demand has asserted itself and more wheat is going to European markets."

From the Santa Fe.

W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, related a similar experience of a shortage in cars.

"The amount of grain in the West this year is tremendous, and we are almost unable to furnish sufficient cars to meet the demands made on us. Wheat is largely coming East, and comparatively little goes to Galveston. Nothing indicates any undue amount is going to the South."

A. B. Newell, Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, said:

"The movement East is apparently not so heavy as it is to Chicago. Most of the grain transportation, however, to the East from here is by boat, as the freight rates by water are much lower than those fixed by the railroad companies."

J. C. Evans, agent of the Anchor Line, said:

"As compared with last year, the movement of corn particularly has been very large, owing to the demand of foreigners for American corn. Quantities of grain go by lake to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, whence it is shipped to European ports. The difference in shipments this year and last is striking, and undoubtedly shows a renewal of confidence on the part of business-men and capitalists."

Along the Lines.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An illustration of the phenomenal movement of grain is furnished by the Omaha railroad, which penetrates nearly every representative portion of the grain-producing Northwest. This road hauled nearly 3,000 more cars of grain last month than during the same month of any previous year. Other carriers make similar showings.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is a veritable car famine along the railroad lines on account of the efforts made to get the old corn crop to market before the new rates become effective. While the yards here are full the cry for more cars along the roads is loud, and officials are unable to supply them. All along the Burlington the demand is unusually heavy, and while it has been met thus far, officials here state that this week they will be unable to meet the call if the demand continues. On the Santa Fé and the Rock Island the requests for cars have largely exceeded the demand and a shortage of cars results. The same is true of the Missouri Pacific. The southern lines are suffering in a like manner.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The freight car famine is spreading and reports come from all parts of Iowa that cars are scarce. The big packing-houses at South Omaha have telegraphed all over the country and to the Superintendents of car service to hurry up the unloading of their cars and return them as speedily as possible, because there is a big demand for them. The Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, and Union Pacific are keeping right up with the times, but neither of these roads has cars to stand on a siding for a couple of weeks, they need them every hour. Supt. Jaynes of the St. Paul and Omaha says he is short of cars on the Nebraska division.

MASONIC HOME DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Costly Building Recently Dedicated at Wichita Nearly Destroyed and Relics Badly Damaged.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The new Masonic Home, recently dedicated, caught fire this morning and is still burning, although the fire is confined to the hollow walls. Smoke, water, and the hatchets of the firemen have damaged the place badly. Valuable Masonic relics, books, and furniture have been practically destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building cost $120,000.

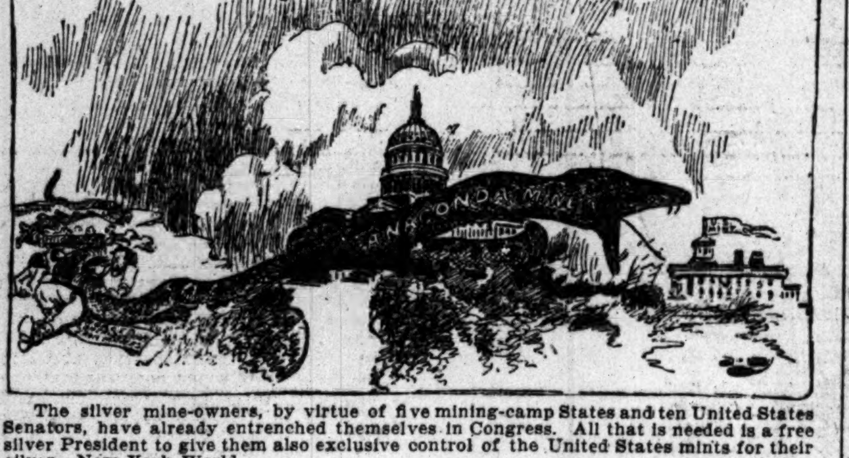
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 18.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city in years started late last night in the Fowler Paper Box factory, and before it was subdued over $100,000 worth of property had been consumed. The building, which was a three-story brick, was owned by R. H. Howell, the first floor being occupied by J. D. Hooker, dealer in plumbing supplies; the second floor by the Van Storage company, and the third floor by the Fowler Paper Box factory. Several of the firemen were painfully injured by the falling timbers, and Thomas Meredith, a spectator, was struck on the head by a falling cornice. J. D. Hooker's loss was about $55,000; insurance, $25,000. The Van Storage company loses $20,000; insurance unknown. The Fowler Paper Box factory's loss is $5,000; insurance unknown. R. H. Howell, owner of the building, loses $35,000; insurance unknown.

Arcola, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—M. J. Lynch's property, a saloon on North Oak street, was fired for the fourth time at 3 o'clock this morning. These fires have all occurred within a period of four weeks. Public sentiment is running high and there is suspicion as to the guilty party. An indignation meeting was held this afternoon and further developments will be reached tomorrow.

To Be Content and Happy Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

THE ANACONDA IN POLITICS.



The silver mine-owners, by virtue of five mining-camp States and ten United States Senators, have already entrenched themselves in Congress. All that is needed is a free silver President to give them also exclusive control of the United States mints for their silver.—New York World.

A CAR FAMINE.

IVAL TAXES WESTERN
HT EQUIPMENTS.

d Steamship Officials
Return of General Confi-
Prosperity from the Phe-
Transportation Condi-
he Grain Movement Is
Chicago Shipping Fig-
veral Years Compared.

ovement of grain from the
unprecedented, and the ap-
railroads for more equip-
t piteous. Anything that
together on rails is in de-
se unusual conditions the
augur the return of busi-
nd prosperity.
at today the railroads are
for cars as they can be
famishing. By skillful
ompt service they have re-
ness of their condition to
circumstances, may be
um.
ble instances Western rail-
100 or more cars a day be-
ls made on them by pro-
ortage in wheat has con-
multiplying the demand for
s. Many Western farmers,
ear's crop of corn, and the
has led to it, too, being
l movement in grain is
West to Chicago, but the
er east, and lake transpor-
as well, note an increase in
grain.

Rock Island.

sistant General Manager of
k Island and Pacific road,
known such a heavy move-
rain movement is heavier
the case in the years be-
896," he said yesterday.
n 1893, or 1894, or 1895, was
Ve have been short of cars
pment during the last two
have handled 500 cars each
period. The increase in
y due to the rise in price
r grains. This year's crop
e and it has been added to
ar's crop held over.
aking advantage of what
enewal of confidence in the
s and a resultant improve-
prospects. Wheat comes
o; there is a little grain
but not a great deal."

the Burlington.

eneral Manager of the Chi-
and Quincy, spoke for the
for cars for transporting
West to Chicago and east-
exceeded the supply, and
we fell short from 100 to 200
ny mind this confirms con-
rts of damage to foreign
goes East and thence to
General Manager of the
hwestern, said the demand
extremely heavy, though
this time has been able to
rs as have been asked for.
as gone to the mills at St.
polis." Mr. Whitman said.
e movement to those two
o. The law of supply and
ted itself and more wheat
ean markets."

the Santa Fe.

reight Traffic Manager of
eka and Santa Fé, related
ce of a shortage in cars.
f grain in the West this
ous, and we are almost
sufficient cars to meet
e on us. Wheat is largely
comparatively little goes
thing indicates any undue
o the South."
ivision Superintendent of
and Michigan Southern
t East is apparently not
to Chicago. Most of the
on, however, to the East
at, as the freight rates by
ower than those fixed by
anies."
ent of the Anchor Line,
with last year, the move-
rticularly has been very
he demand of foreigners
. Quantities of grain go
York and Baltimore and
ce it is shipped to Eu-
difference in shipments
striking, and undoubted-
of confidence on the part
nd capitalists."

the Lines.

Oct. 18.—[Special.]—An
phenomenal movement of
by the Omaha railroad,
nearly every representa-
grain-producing North-
hauled nearly 3,000 more
month than during the
y previous year. Other
lar showings.
., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—
le car famine along the
count of the efforts made
crop to market before
me effective. While the
l the cry for more cars
ond, and officials are un-
. All along the Burling-
unusually heavy, and
et thus far, officials here
k they will be unable to
e demand continues. On
the Rock Island the re-
ve largely exceeded the
ortage of cars results.
of the Missouri Pacific
are suffering in a like
ct. 18.—[Special.]—The
is spreading and reports
of Iowa that cars are
acking-houses at South
aphed all over the coun-
ntendents of car service
oading of their cars and
dily as possible, because
and for them. The Bur-
acific, Rock Island, and
eping right up with the
of these roads has cars
for a couple of weeks,
ery hour. Supt. Jaynes
Omaha says he is short
ska division.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

ecently Dedicated at
ly Destroyed and
lly Damaged.

Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The
e, recently dedicated,
ning and is still burning,
confined to the hollow
r, and the hatchets of
amaged the place badly.
elics, books, and furni-
ctically destroyed. The
unknown. The building
Oct. 18.—The largest fire
this city in years started
the Fowler Paper Box
e it was subdued over
property had been con-
, which was a three-
ned by R. H. Howell,
ccupied by J. D. Hooker,
upplies; the second floor
company, and the third
Paper Box factory. Sev-
ere painfully injured by
and Thomas Meredith, a
k on the head by a fall-
Hooker's loss was about
5,000. The Van Storage
00; insurance unknown.
Box factory's loss is $8,-
nown. R. H. Howell,
g, loses $35,000; insur-
18.—[Special.]—M. J.
saloon on North Oak
r the fourth time at 3
These fires have all
period of four weeks.
running high and there
e guilty party. An in-
as held this afternoon
ments will be reached

ent and Happy
oves and Ranges.

morrow is the last

SPANISH PRESS FURIOUS.

WANTS DEMAND MADE ON CLEVELAND FOR AN EXPLANATION.

Dispatch That the President Intends to Intervene in Cuba Gives the Imparcial the Hysterics—Denounces the "Fictional Neutrality" of the United States and Asserts That Spaniards Can Demonstrate Their Difference from "Vile Traffickers."

Madrid, Oct. 18.—Commenting upon the statement contained in a dispatch from Washington that President Cleveland intends to intervene in Cuba in a manner tantamount to the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, the Imparcial declares that Spain ought to demand a full explanation of the Washington Government.

"She cannot brook such a threat over her head," continued the Imparcial, "even for a single day. By what right do the United States define the time for Spain to settle a question of her internal administration? It must be affirmed before the whole world that the American Government cannot impose any sort of terms upon us."

After denouncing the United States' "fictional neutrality," the Imparcial concludes as follows:

"The conduct of the United States will arouse general indignation. If Spain should remain alone in a conflict with the United States, Spaniards, by their own efforts, will know how to mark the differences between the noble defenders of their own property and the vile traffickers at Washington."

ATROCITIES OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Make War on Old Men, Women, and Children in Cuba.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A letter received here from Villa Clara, capital of the Province of Santa Clara, gives an account of atrocities perpetrated by Spanish troops under Col. Rodriguez which would seem incredible but for the high character of the writer.

Rodriguez and his men recently raided and burned the Towns of Portrerillo, Majagua, and Vegas Nuevas because of the sympathy of their inhabitants for the Cuban cause. The letter says in the three towns named old men, six women, and eight children were killed. Each of the women was slain either in defense of her own or her daughter's honor. Among those killed were Cheche Capote and son, José Marie Ceballos, his wife, and two children, Antonia Fabian, his wife, and mother, Amador Bonco, José Heytera, Manuel Fernandez, Señora Inez Valdez and her daughter, Andren Garcia, and Isador Acosta and wife.

The aged mother of Señora Fabian was bayoneted because she denounced the murder of her daughter.

DAUNTLESS LANDS THREE CARGOES.

Eludes the Officials and Expects to Make Two More Trips.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—While United States officials have been wondering what has become of the Dauntless since it landed in Cuba the arms taken on at Palm Beach ten days ago that vessel has landed another cargo and is now en route with the third. It has been learned that the Cubans have a great quantity of arms and ammunition stored on an island in Turtle Harbor, south of here, and there the Dauntless has been getting its cargoes, as well as replenishing its supply of coal and provisions. The stores are taken to the island by sailing vessels. The Dauntless will not return to port until it has taken five cargoes to Cuba according to contract with the Junta. The tug Enterprise of Perth Amboy, N. J., is expected at the island tomorrow night to get arms for the insurgents.

HAVANA WANTS A SILVER BASIS.

Board of Trade Asks That New Bank Bills Be So Valued.

Havana, Oct. 18.—The Board of Trade here has unanimously indorsed a plan for basing the new Spanish bank bills on a silver basis instead of on gold. It is understood that the government will approve the plan.

The gunboat Contramaestre saw a suspicious steamer on Saturday night near the heights of Trinidad. The officers believe the steamer to have been the Laurada. Others believe that it was the Dauntless.

The gunboat fired four shots at the mysterious stranger.

PARIS ARRIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Disabled American Liner Completes Her Trip in Safety.

Southampton, Oct. 18.—The American line steamship Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York Oct. 7, reached its dock in this city at 9 o'clock this morning.

Its Captain reports that at 9 o'clock a. m. on Oct. 8, in latitude 40° 45′ north and in longitude 67° west, while going at a moderate rate of speed and in calm weather, its starboard tailshaft broke. The engines were immediately stopped and a boat lowered and an examination made, from which it was ascertained that the propeller had been jammed and broken. The shaft was secured and the ship proceeded with one engine.

There was not the slightest uneasiness among the passengers over the turn of affairs, and the officers were all perfectly cool.

The North German Lloyd steamship Fuerst Bismarck—which arrived in New York on Oct. 9, bringing the first news that the Paris was disabled—was sighted two hours after the ship had got under way again.

The Paris kept in the track of west-bound steamers during the voyage, in order to be reported, and to be able to request aid if it were needed. The weather was moderate and fine throughout the voyage except on two occasions, when there were gales.

No cause is assigned for the accident, but it is thought to have been due to a flaw in the shaft.

The passengers stated that they had had a pleasant trip, and some expressed themselves as being sorry that the voyage was ended. All speak in the highest terms of the coolness and seamanship displayed by the officers, in whom they had the most complete confidence.

The daily runs made by the ship were as follows: Oct. 8, 275 knots; Oct. 9, 301; Oct. 10, 296; Oct. 11, 266; Oct. 12, 233; Oct. 13, 236; Oct. 14, 258; Oct. 15, 286; October 16, 310; Oct. 17, 257, to the Needles. Crowds witnessed the arrival of the Paris. It was found that its shaft broke about fifty feet from the screw. The Fuerst Bismarck offered to tow it back to New York, but Capt. Watkins declined the offer.

During the voyage efforts for the temporary repair of the shaft were futile. On Oct. 15 there was a terrific gale, which somewhat alarmed the passengers, but Capt. Watkins easily reassured them. From the time of the accident the average speed of the ship was twelve and a half knots an hour.

The Paris was placed in dry dock tonight to undergo repairs.

HE ESTABLISHES A GOLD STANDARD.

Therefore the Refugee President of Salvador Fears Assassination.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Carlos Ezeta, the refugee President of Salvador, has taken up his residence in Oakland. He arrived yesterday and his family will join him directly from Guatemala.

Ezeta admitted that his plans were to return to his native home and establish his rights, but as to claims for recognition as the head of the government he has no hopes. He says that Rafael Lopez, former Minister from Salvador to Mexico, is in San Francisco to shadow him. Ezeta said:

"If he is here to try to assassinate me, as some of the hired murderers have tried to do, I will make it hot for him.

"The reports of a complete consolidation of the republics in Central America are erroneous."

The refugee attributes much of the opposition to him from the fact that he established a gold standard in his country, excluding Peruvian silver dollars, which were then worth but 35 cents. He says the silver monopolists furnished all the coin for Gutierres.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING IN MEXICO.

President Diaz Pacifies Adherents to the Late Empire.

Mexico City, Oct. 18.—An event marking the close of a great historic episode occurred yesterday when the Belgian Minister, in the name of his Majesty Leopold II., King of the Belgians, bestowed on President Diaz the grand cordon of the military order of Leopold as a mark of the honorable regard in which the President of Mexico is held in Belgium.

The significance of this act lies in the fact that King Leopold is the brother of the late Empress Carlotta of Mexico, and his bestowal of the order upon the President of the republic is an indication that the Maximilian episode is now definitely closed.

President Diaz has, as a matter of public policy and as a means of drawing all parties and factions together and obliterating the past, bestowed high offices on distinguished adherents of the late empire, and has thus brought about an era of good feeling and fraternal sentiment previously unknown in Mexico.

TELLS STORY OF TURKISH CRUELTY.

Madji Rahsian Portrays Ghastly Constantinople Scenes.

New York, Oct. 18.—Madji Rahsian is a Christian Turk who was one of the passengers on board of La Gascogne, which arrived today. He comes to this country on a business trip. Through an interpreter he told about the massacres of Armenians. He was in Constantinople during the three days' massacre in August last.

During the three days 30,000 Armenians, he said, were slaughtered through the empire. Wagons filled with bodies were constantly passing through the streets in Constantinople. Cartload after cartload of these bodies was dumped into the sea. The sight was a sickening one, and what added to its horror was the fact that in these wagons were piled the dead and dying, and the feeble cries of the wounded for release could be heard coming from the carts, but the appeals were utterly unheeded. Whether killed or wounded, all were thrown into the sea.

Mr. Rahsian says that the Europeans have not been molested up to date. He added that they are leaving Constantinople, fearing that they may be attacked.

BANCROFT'S ADMISSION ARRANGED.

English Correspondent Thinks Turkey Has Given Permission.

London, Oct. 19.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople telegraphs to his paper as follows: "It seems probable that the entry of the United States steamer Bancroft into the Dardanelles was arranged for before she left New York."

This correspondent also states that Secretary Olney has telegraphed to the Porte his thanks for its permission accorded to Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States to proceed to America.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent says it is untrue that the United States Legation there is pressing the Porte for the admission of a dispatch vessel.

TERRELL AND SELFRIDGE TO MEET.

Minister to Turkey to Consult with the Admiral at Smyrna.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—It is stated here that the United States Minister, Mr. Terrell, is going to Smyrna to consult Rear Admiral Selfridge, who is in command of the squadron of the United States warships which have rendezvoused there.

TURKS PREPARE FOR THE BANCROFT

Two Torpedo Boats Go to Dardanelles and Two to Smyrna.

Athens, Oct. 18.—The Asty publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which states that the United States guardship intends to force the Dardanelles, and that in consequence two Turkish torpedo boats have gone to the Dardanelles and two others to Smyrna.

RUSSIA FIXES THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Imperial Bank Announces a New Scale of Prices.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The Imperial Bank announces that bar gold will be purchased at St. Petersburg and foreign gold coin at all the bank's branches at the following prices per Russian pound:

Gold bars—352.26446 gold rubles (with a deduction of one ruble for the cost of assaying).

Sovereigns—322.81515 gold rubles.

Other foreign coin, including United States dollars—316.94995 gold rubles.

The bank makes the alternative proposition that gold will be accepted at the same price against the deposit of certificates.

TWENTY DROWN IN A SHIPWRECK.

Portuguese Bark Venus Founders Off Skomer Island.

Lisbon, Oct. 18.—The Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, hailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff on Oct. 1 for Lisbon, foundered in a gale on Oct. 9 off Skomer Island. Twenty persons were drowned. The Venus was a bark of 647 tons register and was built in 1862 at Liverpool. Its owners were Rodriguez & Roza.

Comment on Bayard's Letter.

London, Oct. 19.—In an editorial on the election and the campaign in the United States the Times expresses the fear that the efforts of Ambassador Bayard in behalf of Palmer and Buckner, "however well intended, will be less successful than they deserve to be."

Larz Anderson Coming Home.

Southampton, Oct. 18.—Larz Anderson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, sailed for New York from Southampton on the American line steamship Berlin on Saturday.

More Troops for Philippine Islands.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—Reinforcements of 3,000 men led by four Generals will start for the Philippine Islands on Nov. 12 to take part in the campaign against the insurgents there.

FOOTPADS GET WATCH AND MONEY.

M. J. Cardiff, a Cable Car Conductor, Is Robbed and Beaten by Two Men Who Escape.

M. J. Cardiff, a cable car conductor on the Milwaukee avenue line, was held up by two unknown men at 12:30 o'clock this morning and relieved of $7 and a gold watch. The robbery occurred at Leavitt street and Milwaukee avenue. The footpads made their escape.

Cardiff was on his way home from work. When he reached the corner named his assailants sprang from the shadow of a wall and each presented a revolver.

The conductor, however, offered resistance and the thugs, instead of using their guns, threw the man to the ground and administered a severe drubbing.

After they had secured what of value Cardiff possessed they made off and escaped.

The victim reported the robbery at the West North Avenue Station.

Three men boarded a Western avenue car near Jane street shortly after last midnight, surrounded Conductor Johnson on the rear platform, and with drawn revolvers ordered him to give up the money in his possession. There were but two or three passengers in the car and they did not seem to realize the situation. The motorman came to Johnson's assistance with a brake lever and the would-be robbers were driven away.

BOTH TENNESSEE SENATORS ARE ILL.

Isham G. Harris in a Precarious Condition—W. B. Bate Compelled to Cancel Appointments.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Private information received from Memphis states United States Senator Isham G. Harris is very sick near that city and that his intimate friends who know of his condition are very anxious and alarmed.

United States Senator W. B. Bate is very sick and has been so for a week. He has been forbidden during that time to see visitors. Today he is somewhat improved and his physician hopes he will be able to be out in a week.

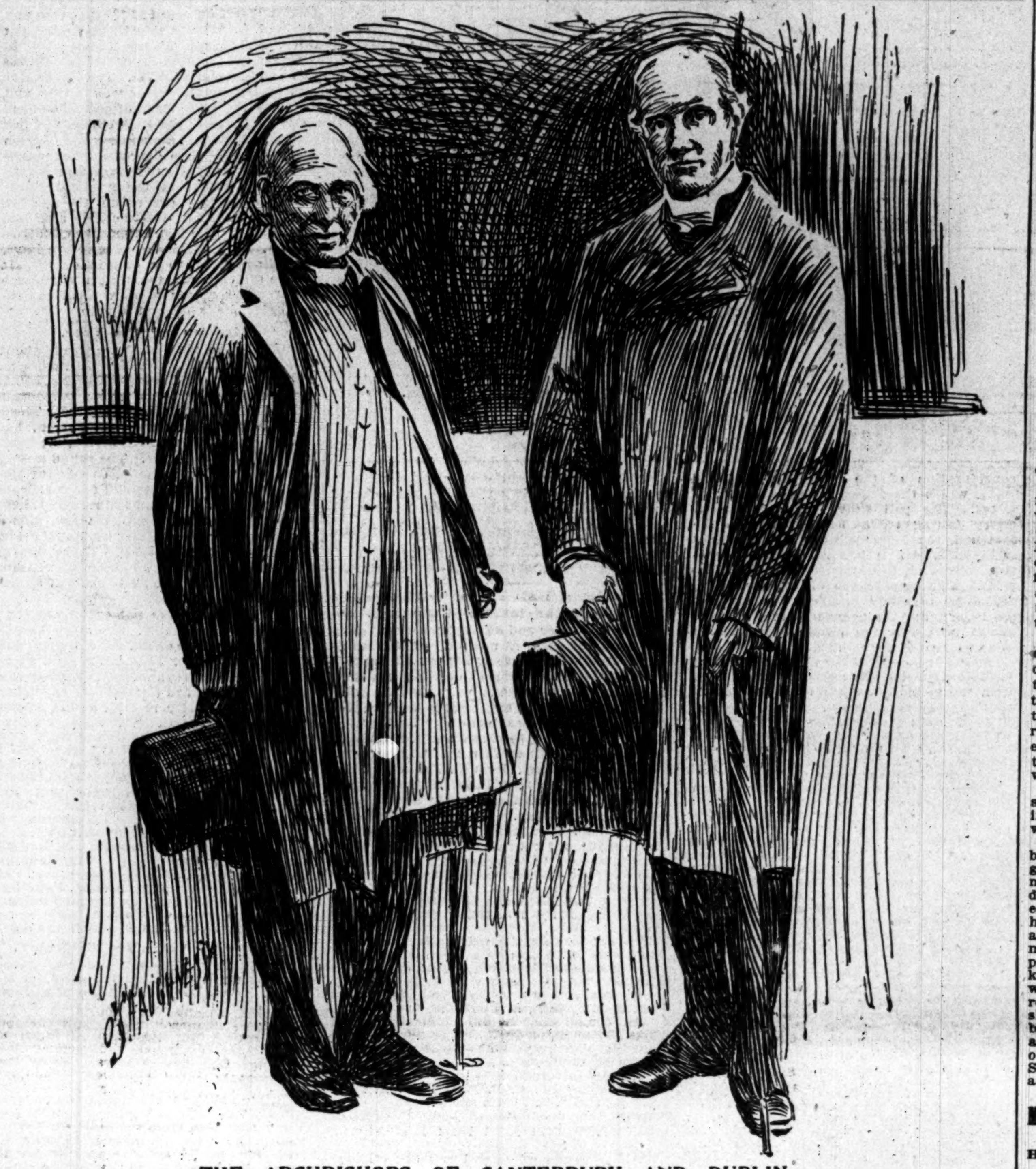
His appointments have been canceled.

RUMOR OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Extensive Wreck Said to Have Occurred on the Boston and Maine.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 19.—A special the Union says that a railroad accident, believed to be very extensive in amount of damage, occurred at 7 o'clock at a point near Wentworth, on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine. An express freight train of many cars is said to have been almost completely wrecked. All that could be learned definitely up to 2 o'clock this morning was that one brakeman was killed.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!



THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND DUBLIN.

AT THE M'KINLEY HOME.

PARTY OF GENERALS SPEND SUNDAY AT CANTON.

Attend Church with the Candidate and Arrange Itinerary for the Week—To Storm Ohio and Michigan—Major Shows No Signs of Fatigue from His Hard Work—Program for the Week at Canton—Delegations Scheduled for Every Day.

Canton, O., Oct. 18.—Maj. McKinley shows no signs of fatigue from his great week's work and is apparently as strong and robust as when the campaign opened. He was up early this morning and went to church with a number of guests. He entertained company the greater part of the day and this evening finds him in the best of spirits and equal to another week of hard work which the announcements assure him.

The campaigning party of Generals and veterans was here today and the greater part of the day were Maj. McKinley's guests. Their special train arrived early this morning and the party was at the McKinley home in time to go to morning service at the Major's church, the First Methodist. In the party were Gen. and Mrs. Alger of Detroit, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington, Vt.; Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Norristown, Pa.; Col. I. N. Walker of Indianapolis; Gen. Marden of Lowell, Mass.; Maj. John W. Burst of Sycamore, Ill.; Corporal James Tanner of Washington, George H. Hopkins of Detroit, Joseph Greusel of Detroit, Scott Hayes of Fremont, O.; and Gen. Wyckoff of Cincinnati, Ohio Railroad Commissioner Kirkby, and W. B. Gaitree of Columbus, who have joined the party for the trip through Ohio.

This party accompanied Maj. McKinley to church, and at 2:30 o'clock joined Mrs. McKinley Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, and Mrs. Capt. Heistand at dinner and spent the afternoon at the McKinley home. This evening Col. Myron T. Herrick and wife of Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago came down from Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat to return to Chicago on the night train and Mrs. Herrick to remain the guest of Mrs. McKinley for several days.

Veterans' Itinerary for the Week.

The veterans hold a meeting here at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and at 8:30 start on their eastern and northern trip through Ohio, visiting New Philadelphia, East Liverpool, and other points previously announced, and ending at Cleveland Monday evening.

Starting from Toledo Tuesday morning the party goes into Michigan, where the itinerary is as follows:

Leaving Toledo on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and passing through Adrian, Hudson, Hillsdale, and Jonesville will reach Jackson, on the Michigan Central, at 10:28 a. m.; thence on the Michigan Air Line through Homer, Union City, Colon, Centerville, and reaching Three Rivers, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, at 1:15; thence over that line north through Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Plainwell, Otsego, and Allegan to Grand Rapids at 6:40 p. m., where the night will be spent.

Wednesday—Leave Grand Rapids on the Michigan Central at 7:30 a. m., and, passing through Middleville, Hastings, Nashville, Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, Jackson, Leslie, and Mason, will reach Lansing at 2:15 p. m.; leave Lansing on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern at 3 p. m., will pass through Grand Ledge, Portland, Ionia, St. Johns, Owosso, and go on the Michigan Central to Saginaw, reaching there at 7:45 and remaining over night.

Thursday—Leave Saginaw on the Michigan Central at 7:30 a. m. and pass through Bay City, Vassar, Columbiaville to Lapeer at 10:45, and over the Grand Trunk line to Flint at 11:47; over the Flint and Père Marquette line to Holly, and leaving that point at 1 p. m. over the Grand Trunk line for Pontiac, Rochester, Romeo, Lenox, Port Huron, and Mount Clemens, reaching Detroit at 7 p. m.

Many Delegations to Visit Canton.

The mails and the telegraph still bring communications concerning delegations to visit Maj. McKinley, and with today's mail to be reviewed, the prospects are for a week very much the same as the one which closed last night. Saturday is again the favorite day, but there is something for every day of the week. Announcements are now made as late as Oct. 31, and there are but two days between now and then which have not one or more delegations announced.

Illinois day will furnish, from present prospects, one of the most notable demonstrations of the campaign. Definite announcement has already been made of eighteen special trains coming from all parts of the State, and the committee in charge says that twice that number are partially arranged for. Col. W. P. Rend, a life-long Democrat, is to be Chief Marshal of the parade, and Gen. Fitz-Simons his Chief of Staff. A carload of matched black horses will be brought by the visitors for the use of the Marshal and his staff. W. J. Calhoun is to speak for the party at the demonstration to be made during the afternoon.

Program for the Week.

The week's announcements, so far as definitely made, are as follows:

Monday, Oct. 19.—Business-men of Sewickley, Pa.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.—East End Marching club of Cleveland; Republicans of the Sixth District of Maryland, and the Second District of West Virginia.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Illinois day, delegations from all over the State of Illinois; Garfield club of Warren, O.; McKinley East End Regiment of Cleveland; Republican clubs of McKinley's native township in Trumbull, County, O., coming from the precincts of Lowellville, Poland, and Strouthers; Young Men's Marching club of Massillon, in the evening.

Thursday, Oct. 22.—Republicans of Barnesville, O.; Republicans of Marietta, O.

Friday, Oct. 23.—Americus club of Cleveland; Republicans of Armstrong, Pa.; Republicans of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Saturday, Oct. 24.—Employés of the Erie railroad at Huntington, Ind.; Railroad employés of Missouri and Southern Illinois; Residents of Piedmont, W. Va.; Railway Men's Sound Money clubs of the United States under the auspices of the Railway Age; Colored citizens of Allegheny County, Pa.; British Isles American McKinley club of Cleveland; Republicans of Henry County, O.; Employés of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Chicago.

C. H. DEERE ON THE TRADE ASPECT.

He Shows How Lack of Confidence Unsettles Business.

Alma, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—C. H. Deere, the millionaire manufacturer of Moline, Ill., is at the Alma Sanitarium, where he is seeking health and rest. His daughter Mrs. Wyman, is also here.

Mr. Deere is the President of the Deere Plow company, the largest plow works in the United States, and of the Deere & Mansur company, besides being heavily interested in several other industries in that city. Although not a politician, he has pronounced convictions in the present campaign. Some of these convictions have been strengthened by the necessity of closing the immense shops in Moline last Saturday week because of the unsettled conditions of money, attendant upon the agitation of free silver.

Today was the first time since his recent illness that Mr. Deere has been able to submit to an interview. He was asked to explain the reason for the closing of his plants, and his answer was: "As you know, we sell our products largely on long time, generally a year. For that reason we are of necessity heavy borrowers. Trade is now so thoroughly demoralized, confidence is such a nonentity, and money is held so closely by the bankers that it is impossible for large concerns to realize on their products, get paper discounted, or borrow money. The bankers will not let their money go out of their vaults, and it is perfectly natural that they should not. If this free silver craze should carry the day they might reasonably expect that their depositors would immediately withdraw all of their deposits, so that it is necessary that they keep their money all in, as far as possible, to provide for such an emergency."

"When will your plants resume operation?"

"The moment that Maj. McKinley's election is announced. Why? Because there will then be no trouble to get money. Confidence will be restored. With the present advance in all kinds of farm produce will come the demand for our goods. We will then get back the 100-cent dollars that we have already put into them."

When asked what the companies would do in the event of Bryan's election, he said:

"We would have to remain closed a great portion of the year. We would know nothing about when we would get our pay for goods already out, and, what is more to the point, we would not know anything about what kind of a dollar we would receive in pay for them. We have put 100-cent dollars into our goods, and we would get 53-cent ones in pay for them. No business firm of any ability whatsoever would be so foolish as to throw away 47 cents just for the sake of keeping in operation."

"What do you think will be the outcome in Illinois?"

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that Maj. McKinley will come out of that State with at least a majority of 50,000, and I will not be surprised if it is 100,000."

TALBOT REPUDIATES INTERVIEW.

Bryan's Law Partner Again Affirms His Loyalty to McKinley.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 18.—A. R. Talbot, W. J. Bryan's law partner, in answer to an alleged interview affirming his loyalty to Mr. Bryan, regardless of his position on the Republican county ticket, gave to the press the following letter tonight:

"To the Republicans of Lancaster County: I have seen an alleged interview said to have been had with me and published in the New York World. It is false in every particular. Since the nomination of Maj. McKinley it has ever been and is now my intention to support him and every Republican on the national, State, county, and precinct ticket. Such has been my privilege in the past, and I certainly do not intend any other course in this campaign.

"I have arranged to see the voters and speak to them at public meetings during the campaign and will assist to the full extent of my ability in upholding the Republican standard in this contest, and have so notified the Chairman of the Republican County Central committee. I regret the necessity for any newspaper notoriety, but the alleged interview demands from me as a Republican this unequivocal statement that it is false in general and detail. Yours for a Republican victory, A. R. TALBOT."

Republicans to Rally at Carlyle.

Carlyle, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Washington, Clay, Marion, Bond, St. Clair, and Clinton Counties will join in a monster political demonstration in Carlyle next Wednesday, Oct. 21. The speakers will be ex-Gov. Pitkin of Vermont and Gen. Robert H. Kennedy of Ohio, and others.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

M'KINLEY IS SURE OF 292.

GENERAL GROSVENOR MAKES A NEW PREDICTION.

Thinks the Republican Ticket Will Get Fifty-one Electoral Votes Besides Those He Puts in the "Sure" Column—St. Paul Globe Makes a Canvass of Minnesota and Says McKinley Is Certain to Receive 20,000 Plurality—Situation in Kentucky.

Athens, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Grosvenor gave out a revised estimate of the Presidential vote tonight. He said:

"There have been some significant changes in the situation since my first bulletin, and I have taken very great pains by the use of all available means to ascertain what the result is to be. There is yet some doubt and uncertainty about some States, but I think the following may be safely placed in the absolutely sure column. McKinley and Hobart will have:

New England	30	Iowa	13
New York	36	Minnesota	9
New Jersey	10	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Wyoming	3
Pennsylvania	32	Nebraska	8
West Virginia	6	Kentucky	13
Ohio	23	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Washington	4
Illinois	24	California	9
Michigan	14		
Wisconsin	12	Total	292

"There are some States which I do not class as sure for McKinley, and which I believe will give him their vote—to wit:

Kansas	10	Missouri	17
Virginia	12		
Tennessee	12	Total	51

"The States which do not seem to be doubtful and which must be conceded practically without controversy to Bryan remain as in my first table, except that Florida has disclosed an uncertainty as to her status, and I think that Texas and Louisiana may be added to the vote for Bryan. North Carolina is a doubtful State, with chances in favor of Bryan, in my opinion.

"Thus we have 292 votes for McKinley and Hobart, with 224 necessary to their election. If they gain in the same ratio for the next three weeks as they have gained in the last three this is a very conservative estimate of the Electoral vote for them."

POLL SHOWS MINNESOTA IS SAFE.

St. Paul Globe Canvass Gives It to McKinley by 20,000.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—According to a poll of Minnesota completed today by the St. Paul Globe, McKinley will have a plurality in this State of approximately 20,000. The exact figures given by the Globe are 18,685. The paper has sent its correspondents into every county, eighty-one in all, and made a full and fair canvass without partisan bias, and announces that Minnesota is no longer in the doubtful column.

In the poll Minneapolis is given to McKinley by 5,000, St. Paul by 2,000, and Duluth to Bryan by 800. The Globe announces the Populist sentiment is quite as strong as ever in the western and northwestern counties, but says that it is on the wane in the southern counties.

The canvass shows that the race between Clough and Lind for Governor is very close, with Lind leading by 4,880. This defection, it says, is not a party one, but that the Scandinavians have bolted to Lind because of his birth in Sweden.

The poll shows that Tawney, Republican, will carry the First District; McCleary, Republican, the Second; and Stevens, Republican, the Fourth. All the other districts it places in the doubtful column. The Third seems to favor Peck, Democrat; the Fifth, Fletcher, Republican; the Sixth is about a stand-off between Towne, silver, and Morris, Republican; and the Seventh appears to be pretty sure to go for Lommen, Populist.

The Legislature will be Republican by a majority of at least fifty, but there is no United States Senator to be chosen this winter.

TO INCREASE BRADLEY'S PLURALITY

Kentucky Republicans Claim a Gain Over Last Year.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Sam J. Roberts, Chairman of the Republican State Executive committee, gave out a statement tonight regarding the political situation in Kentucky. He says in part:

"The much advertised free silver Republican defection is a myth. Two per cent of last year's Republican vote, or less than 3,500, is an extravagant figure, and many of our best informed men say it will not reach 1 per cent. The sound money Democratic element certainly includes 20 per cent of the old-time Democracy, or upwards of 35,000 votes, but as some of these rejected Hardin last year and voted with the Republicans, their votes helped to make up Gov. Bradley's 8,000 plurality. There is every reason to believe there will be a defection of 15 per cent, or over 24,000 votes, from last year's Democratic vote, which will just offset the vote cast for Weaver in 1892, the high water mark of the Populists, who are this year fused with the silver Democrats.

"The Republican loss from free silver defection and scattering Populists who voted with the Republicans last year on State issues, will, I believe, be fully balanced by Populists who reject fusion and who will either stay at home on election day or vote only for members of Congress in the Western districts of the State, where they are strong and have several aggressive Congressional candidates.

"Of the 24,000 increase in the sound money Democratic element over last year, the most conservative estimates give McKinley 50 per cent, or 12,000 votes, leaving an equal number for Palmer and Buckner. On the basis of these conservative calculations, I believe McKinley and Hobart will increase Gov. Bradley's plurality by such proportion of the sound money Democrats as decline to take any chances by voting for the Indianapolis ticket."

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL

Situation Becomes More Encouraging Every Day.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The political situation in this little State is becoming more encouraging to the Republicans every day as the campaign goes on. The Popocrats have practically given up the idea that Bryan has any showing in Delaware, and they have become less enthusiastic every day over the election of their free silver Congressman. The Republicans have two Congressional tickets, but one will be withdrawn in a few days. Willis will be reëlected to Congress by 1,000 majority.

The Chairmen of the respective Republican State Central committees have given out for publication a statement of the political outlook in Delaware on national issues. Chairman Hugh C. Browne of the regular, or Higgins committee, says:

"McKinley will poll a majority of 1,500 votes in Delaware."

Chairman Stansbury J. Willey of the Addickson Union Republicans' State committee says:

"The outlook is very encouraging for Republican success. Never before this year have the Democrats of Delaware been so independent. Mr. Bryan will run up against thousands of those independent Democrats on Nov. 3."

BANDITS RAID AN OKLAHOMA TOWN.

Business-Men at Carney Are Overcome and Robbed and the Community Is Terrorized.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 18.—Particulars were received here today of the raid on the little Town of Carney, about twenty miles east of here, last night.

About 9 o'clock at night six masked and heavily armed men, supposed to have been headed by the notorious "Dynamite Dick," one of the associates of the Daltons and Bill Doolan, rode into the place and literally "held up" the town.

Carney is a town of about 300 people. The robbers entered the village from the north with a great show of firearms. Two of the outlaws entered the general store of B. Fouts and compelled him and his son to open the safe. After securing about $800 from them they bound both the father and son, threw them upon horses, and carried them about two miles out of town, where they tied them to a tree.

In the meantime the rest of the gang had entered the postoffice, but failing to secure anything of value they raided the hotel, compelling the proprietor and several traveling men who were stopping there to turn over their money, watches, and jewelry. Several smaller stores were also raided. Before entering Carney the outlaws had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires leading to Chandler.

During the raid the bandits kept up a fusillade of bullets in all directions, terrorizing the inhabitants so that very little effort was made to resist them.

It was some time after the bandits had left before order could be restored and an organized pursuit begun. Finally, 100 armed men began the chase. The pursuers were divided into three bands and went in different directions. At dark tonight the bandits had not been overtaken. Early this morning a band of four men, believed to have been members of the gang that raided Carney, appeared at Mulhill, held up a livery stable keeper, and compelled him to supply them with a relay of fresh horses. News was also received today at the United States Marshal's office that two men, supposed to have been members of the gang, had stopped at a farmhouse about fifteen miles northeast of here and demanded food. Several United States Marshals, headed by Deputy Colcord, are in pursuit.

MARCUS DALY NOW STANDS ACCUSED.

He Is Described as a Dr. Jekyll to Silver and a Mr. Hyde to Gold.

[BY WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.]

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Butte, Mont., published in the Salt Lake papers today, states that Marcus Daly, who had been credited with being a McKinley man, is the most enthusiastic Bryan supporter in Montana, and in an interview "predicts the election of Bryan by an overwhelming majority." Mr. Daly has raised more than $140,000 for the campaign fund.

"I hereby charge, and am prepared to prove, that within a month Daly informed President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway he was not in active sympathy with the free silver movement, and had given only $10,000 to the fund because many friends and mining partners wanted him to, implying that it was intended as a sop only, and that he would give no more. He requested Mr. Hill to communicate with a well-known political friend of Maj. McKinley and express his good will toward McKinley and sympathy with him in the fight he was making.

"I know where this letter is preserved. Hill has extensive dealings with Daly, transports most of the product and supplies of the Anaconda company, of which Daly is at the present time chief executive. He is on such personal terms with Daly as would naturally cause him to be the medium of communication between the latter and the leaders of the sound money party.

"Had it not been for an exposure Daly would have continued to mask as a sound money man in the East while raising a great boodle for the opposition by his own contribution and by directly and indirectly compelling his employés, the 5,000 miners and smelters, under him, to give from their wages."

SIR EDWARD CLARKE TRIES TO EXPLAIN

Writes a Letter Regarding His Speech on the Venezuelan Question and Draws More Criticism.

London, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Clarke writes to the Times this morning regarding the criticisms of his speech contesting the justice of the British claims in the Venezuelan case.

Sir Edward says that he did not suggest that the Venezuelan question was being used by either party in the United States as a factor in the Presidential election.

"The object of my speech was to point to the danger of delaying settlement until after the election. I quoted a passage from the Venezuelan case alleging a falsification of the maps, but expressing my disbelief in the truth of these accusations, for the purpose of showing the serious elements of danger if the question comes to be a matter of hot controversy between the United States and England."

The Times says editorially of the above:

"Sir Edward Clarke's letter is an inadequate answer. He showed a curious ignoranec of the elements of the controversy norance of the elements of the controversy when he was tempted to talk of it several months ago. It is lamentable that a man who has been a law officer of the Crown and an officer of the Crown should lay himself open to reproof in such a manner."

SHEPPARD HELD FOR AURORA POLICE.

Arrested in This City Charged with Having Stolen a Sealskin Sacque from Mrs. E. T. Baker.

Policemen of the Desplaines Street Station arrested Frank Sheppard last evening at Madison and Halsted streets on a telegram received from Aurora. He is wanted to answer a charge of burglary committed there last week, when a sealskin sacque was stolen from the residence of Mrs. E. T. Baker.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

WORK ON COAST DEFENSE

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT MAKES REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Transmits His Estimates of Appropriations Required for the Next Fiscal Year in the Department—$15,824,298 Necessary to Continue Work on Sea Coast Defense—What Has Been Done and What Is Expected to Be Accomplished.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Secretary Lamont will tomorrow transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is $52,875,638.

The estimate for the running expenses of the War Office in Washington is $1,464,236, showing, the Secretary says, a reduction in the annual expenses for salaries and contingencies in that office of $621,942 from the estimates of four years ago.

The other estimates in detail are as follows:

Pay of the army, as fixed by law	$13,522,880
Subsistence of the army	1,659,837
Quartermaster's supplies	2,200,000
Incidental expenses of the army	600,000
Barracks and quarters, including hospital construction	835,000
Shooting ranges	75,000
Cavalry and artillery horses	130,000
Army transportation	2,500,000
Clothing	1,100,000
Medical supplies	140,200
Ordnance Department	1,131,000
Military Academy	521,812
Arsenals	139,796
Military posts, national cemeteries, and national parks	1,558,380
National soldiers' homes	3,443,214
Artificial limbs for soldiers of the late war	191,000
Public buildings and grounds in Washington	139,992
Miscellaneous items	402,000

The Secretary asks for $5,349,000 to meet payments on existing river and harbor contracts, the department at this time being unable to say what sum will be required by future contracts for which authority exists.

Estimate for Fortifications.

The estimate for fortifications and seacoast defense has been increased to $15,824,298, an amount, Secretary Lamont says, which will be required to continue this work at its present rate of progress which has been appreciably advanced under the large appropriation which became available on July 1 last.

In connection with his estimate, the Secretary has made public a statement of the condition of this work. On July 1, 1893, but one modern gun had been placed in position. On July 1, 1897, the department shall have completed defenses with armament as follows: Thirteen twelve-inch, thirty-seven ten-inch, eight eight-inch, and four rapid fire guns, and eighty twelve-inch mortars.

The remainder of Secretary Lamont's letter transmitting the estimates is of a historical nature, reviewing the progress made in seacoast defense. He says that for the fifteen years preceding 1890 no appropriations had been made for engineering work on our permanent coast defense except the small and steadily decreasing sum annually allowed for the "protection, preservation, and repair" of existing works, but small amounts had been granted for the construction of casements and purchase of material for submarine defenses, while in 1888 and 1889 a total of about $2,000,000 had been appropriated for modern guns, mortars, and carriages.

Modern Gun and Mortar Batteries.

In 1890 was made the first appropriation, $1,221,000, for modern gun and mortar batteries, followed by one of $750,000 in 1891 and by another of $500,000 in 1892. This money was alloted by the department for construction work at various ports, including a total of four 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch, five 8-inch and two rapid-fire gun emplacements, and sixty-four 12-inch mortar emplacements. None of them, however, could be made ready to receive its armament until after the first small appropriations made in 1893 and the two succeeding years. Practically, therefore, it has, the Secretary says, devolved upon the War Department since 1893 to make provision for the completion of nearly all of these emplacements.

"It appears," the Secretary says, "that seventeen out of twenty-one 12-inch emplacements, fifty-five out of sixty-six 10-inch emplacements, twenty out of twenty-five 8-inch emplacements, fourteen out of sixteen rapid-fire gun emplacements, and ninety-two out of 156 12-inch mortar emplacements have been entirely provided for during the last four years, and that during the same time a large part of those previously provided for have been prepared to receive their armament. For this favorable showing much is due to the liberality of Congress at its recent session. The number of emplacements provided by the act of June 6, 1896, is just fifty in excess of the total provided by all preceding appropriations."

Progress Is Satisfactory.

The progress in armament has been equally satisfactory. Figures are given to show that prior to the act of June 6, 1896, there had been completed 61 8-inch, 56 10-inch, and 20 12-inch guns, and 80 12-inch mortars, while there were 27 8-inch, 35 10-inch and 29 12-inch guns in process of construction.

The appropriation of June 6, 1896, while leaving the above completed totals unchanged, raised the total in process of construction to 27 8-inch, 56 10-inch, 50 12-inch, 10 6-pounder rapid fire guns, and 68 12-inch all-steel mortars.

"By the time a new appropriation can become available," says the letter, "all the details of every type carriage will have been fully determined. With sufficient money, therefore, the limit to future rapidity of progress in coast defense is the combined annual capacity of public and private plants to supply ordnance material. Upon this fact are based the department's estimates for the ensuing year.

Estimates for the Ensuing Year.

These estimates will provide the following:

Guns—One 16-inch gun (finishing and assembling, forgings already provided), twenty-one sets 12-inch gun forgings, twenty-one sets 10-inch gun forgings, 144 all-steel 12-inch mortars complete, fifty-five 6-pounder rapid fire guns, with mounts, and 200 rounds per gun, and twenty-four 5-inch rapid fire guns with mounts and 100 rounds per gun.

Carriages—Twenty-one 12-inch disappearing carriages, twenty 10-inch disappearing carriages, eight 8-inch disappearing carriages, and 138 12-inch mortar carriages.

For engineering work—Twenty 12-inch emplacements, disappearing; nineteen 10-inch emplacements, disappearing; twelve 8-inch emplacements, disappearing; 113 rapid fire emplacements, and 144 12-inch mortar emplacements.

Thus, if the present estimates of the War Department for permanent defenses should receive the favorable consideration of Congress, we shall have by June 30, 1898, the following completed items in the system of defense:

Emplacements—Thirty-nine 12-inch, 85 10-inch, 37 8-inch, 129 rapid-firing, and 284 12-inch mortars.

Guns—One 16-inch, 60 12-inch, 95 10-inch, 73 8-inch (or more if the Bethlehem company exceeds minimum delivery), 129 rapid-fire guns, with mounts and ammunition, and 290 12-inch mortars.

Carriages—Forty-eight 12-inch, 94 10-inch, 42 8-inch, and 290 12-inch mortars.

STATUE TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

Unveiled at Porta, Westphalia, with Imposing Ceremonies—Present Monarch Makes a Speech.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta received an enthusiastic greeting at Porta, Westphalia, today, where they went to attend the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of Emperor William I. The route of the imperial procession was lined with veterans and German societies, and with grand stands from which the exercises were witnessed by the numerous distinguished visitors. The Emperor's arrival was greeted by salutes of guns from the neighboring heights, by the music of 700 trumpeters, and by a choir of 600 voices, which sang an ode to the late Emperor, whose memory was being commemorated.

The ceremony of the dedication was performed amid deafening cheers, and while their Majesties were inspecting the monument the choir and the trumpeters joined in a splendid chorus.

In replying to a toast to his health at a luncheon during the day Emperor William made a felicitous speech of eulogy of his grandfather and of the patriotism of Westphalia, and expressed himself as feeling sure that the Westphalians would joyfully respond to a summons, should danger ever again threaten the empire.

The monument unveiled today consists of a series of stone terraces on the summit of the Wittekind Mountain, 150 feet wide and 110 feet long, with a cupola open all around in which is a statue of the late Emperor twenty-three feet high. The work was erected at a cost of 1,500,000 marks.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TANNER OFF ON A TOUR.

STARTS THROUGH NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION FOR THREE DAYS.

Will Speak at Rushville, Rock Island, Moline, Ottawa, La Salle, and Blue Island, Returning to Chicago Wednesday Night—Thursday Morning He Will Again Depart with the "Governors' Flying Squadron"—Engaged Every Day Till Election.

Capt. John R. Tanner will fill speaking engagements every day and night from this time until the eve of election. In his speeches he will have something interesting to tell the people about Gov. Altgeld's administration.

Capt. Tanner left last night on a specially-arranged tour for three days across the central part of the northern grand division of Illinois. He will go to Rushville, Rock Island, Moline, Ottawa, and La Salle, with a stop-off at Blue Island on his return.

He went out on the Burlington road at 11 p. m., and will attend a grand rally of the Republicans of Schuyler and adjoining counties at Rushville this afternoon. He will go thence to Rock Island, where he is billed to address a mass-meeting tomorrow afternoon; thence to Moline, where he will speak tomorrow night.

On Wednesday Capt. Tanner will perform his biggest day's work, traveling more than half way across the State, and making speeches at La Salle and Ottawa early in the afternoon and at Blue Island in the evening. This will enable him to come into headquarters that night and get a short rest preparatory to starting out again early Thursday morning as a member of "The Governors' Flying Squadron."

In the three days' "swing around the circle" prepared for this combination of statesmen a large number of voters will get a chance to see and hear the Republican nominee for Governor.

HANNA IN MILWAUKEE FOR SUNDAY.

Iowa and Missouri Reports Come In Strong for Republican Ticket.

Chairman Hanna spent Sunday in Milwaukee as the guest of Henry C. Payne. He will return this morning prepared to turn on a full head of steam for the last two weeks of the campaign.

Hardly any of the "spell-binders" put in an appearance yesterday. Congressman Robert Cousins of Iowa was about the only one at the Auditorium. He came here under direction of the National committee, to make a few speeches this week in Illinois. Mr. Cousins said he had spoken in all but two of the Congressional Districts of his State. He predicted Iowa will give not less than 50,000 plurality for the Republican ticket.

Charles H. Smith of St. Louis, business manager for National Committeeman Kerens, was at headquarters yesterday and reported the Missouri situation as showing signs of steady improvement. He says there is great dissatisfaction among the fusion elements in the State and that the scheme that the Popocrats expected so much from is already beginning to show signs of disintegration.

The sound money Democrats are making great progress in their work, and particularly in the cities, where their organizations are proving effective.

"The great increase in registeration in St. Louis," said Mr. Smith, "promises a correspondingly large vote for McKinley and Hobart, who are expected to have something like 30,000 plurality. All the cities through the State, notably Kansas City and St. Joe, will vote in proportion and cut down the regular Democratic vote so that it will require very slight effort on the part of the opposition to carry the State. The Republican nominee for Governor and all the candidates on the State ticket are certain to be elected."

TO FIX UP THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

County Board of Election Review to Act on Contests Today.

The County Board of Election Review will meet today to take action on the pending contests regarding party names and places on the official ballot, and will have some interesting questions to decide. It is composed of State's-Attorney Kern, Judge Carter, and County Clerk Knopf, a majority of whom are Republicans.

The sound money Democrats have filed their ticket under the title "Independent Democratic Ticket," against which the Popocrats have filed a protest, claiming it should go under the same caption as the State ticket, "Independent Gold Democratic Ticket."

It is with the Populists, however, that the situation is especially interesting. The State Board of Review at Springfield recognized the Taylor or fusion branch of the Populists and threw out the ticket presented by the middle-of-the-road Populists. But the County Board of Review will reverse this action, it is thought, so far as the county ticket is concerned, recognizing the middle-of-the-road Populists.

PALMER AND BUCKNER HERE TODAY

Veterans Will Go West as Far as W. J. Bryan's Home.

Gen. Palmer and his running mate, Gen. Buckner, will arrive in Chicago this morning, take a short rest, and start on their tour of the Northwest tomorrow.

Col. Martin, manager of the Speakers' Bureau at Democratic National headquarters, completed the itinerary for them yesterday. It was finally decided that they shall go to Omaha and Lincoln, Neb. The committee had a strong demand from St. Louis for the old soldiers, and will arrange a great meeting in the Exposition Building.

Ex-Gov. Flower did not arrive in Chicago until late last night. He talked enthusiastically about the situation in the States where he has spoken, and predicts that not only will Bryan be defeated, but that Palmer and Buckner will receive splendid support from Democratic voters.

Among the letters received at headquarters yesterday by C. V. Holman was one from Rahdolph Stalnaker, National Committeeman of West Virginia, in which he predicted that State would declare for sound money. Perry Belmont will speak at Wheeling next Friday evening, and on Saturday John K. Cowen of Baltimore will address a mass-meeting of railroad men.

MRS. CARRIEL'S WORK IN CAMPAIGN.

Has Many Speaking Engagements with Republican Women in the State.

Since the arrival in this city of Mrs. Carriel, Republican candidate for University Trustee, many engagements have been made for her to speak at meetings arranged by Republican women. Thus far she has addressed meetings in the First, Second, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wards, while other assignments await her in various localities in the State.

Francis M. McKay also candidate for Trustee, has accepted invitations as speaker to most of these meetings.

Mrs. James H. Danskin, committeewoman of the Sixteenth District, writes that she has arranged to visit by carriage conveyance Calhoun County, which has the distinction of being the only county in the State without a railroad. Her purpose is to interest the women in the county in the exercise of the school franchise and to vote for the Republican candidates for University Trustees.

STEWART COMES FROM MICHIGAN.

He Says Bryan's Reception Over the Lake Has Been Unprecedented.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, who has been stumping Michigan for Bryan, arrived here yesterday and registered at the Auditorium Annex.

"Michigan will, I believe, give its Electoral vote for Mr. Bryan," he said. "I never saw such interest taken in an election as I saw during my trip through that State. Nothing like the reception tendered Mr. Bryan during his trip through that State has ever been witnessed there."

Senator Stewart's voice shows the effect of his campaigning. After a brief rest he will deliver a number of speeches in this State.

FOR A THIRD WARD GOLD MEETING.

Sound Money Democrats Will Demonstrate Their Local Strength.

Sound money Democrats in the Third Ward propose making their strength known in a mass-meeting on Oct. 27. The ward club will met at Arlington Hall this evening to arrange for it.

Father Nugent will speak this evening for free silver at Central Music Hall and J. R. Sovereign will speak for silver at Battery D.

HEBREW REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

Voters in the Second Congressional Pledge Themselves for Work.

A large number of Hebrew Republican voters residing in the Second Congressional District organized at No. 2474 Joseph street yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions pledging themselves to work for, vote, and get their friends to vote the entire Republican ticket. S. Kabacker was elected President and M. Wapinski Secretary. Speeches were made by S. B. Panama, Louis Fink, John McKinna, and others.

Rousing Meeting at Heitmann's Hall.

A sound money and protection meeting was held yesterday in Heitmann's Hall, Fifty-fifth street and Ashland avenue. William H. Tatge, Anton Zeman, and Charles Weldemaier were the speakers. Charles S. Dineen was billed to speak, but was detained by personal affairs. The speakers got a rousing reception.

Hardwood Lumbermen to Visit Canton

The Hardwood Lumber Exchange met yesterday afternoon and decided to make an excursion to Canton on Friday by special train. Harvey S. Hayden presided at the meeting. It is estimated that 200 members of the exchange will make the trip.

Bohemian Republicans Meet.

The Bohemian Republican clubs of the Seventh and Nineteenth Wards held a rousing meeting yesterday afternoon at Turner Hall, No. 106 De Koven street, and elected John V. Benes President and F. Mencl Secretary.

FUNERAL RITES FOR GEORGE CHAMBERS

Conducted at the Presbyterian Church in Riverside, the Rev. C. C. Snyder Officiating.

Funeral services for George Chambers of Riverside, who died on Thursday night at the Presbyterian Hospital, were held at the Presbyterian Church in Riverside yesterday afternoon. The Rev. C. C. Snyder, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Charles M. Morton.

Delegations from the Builders' and Traders' Association, of which Mr. Chambers was a prominent member, and from the Master Mason Builders' Association attended the funeral in a body.

The pallbearers were:

A. T. Gault,	Walter De Golyer,
N. W. Mundy,	J. J. Bryant,
C. B. Beach,	George Tapper.

Interment was in the family vault in Forest Home.

Funeral of Charles L. Epps.

The funeral of Charles L. Epps took place from his residence, No. 346 East Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. N. B. Clinch of Grace Episcopal Church officiated. Members of the Sons of New Hampshire, of which society Mr. Epps was a member, were present. The musical exercises were conducted by a quartet from Grace Church choir. The pallbearers were Col. N. S. Reed, A. R. Edwards, William Bohannan, Henning Johnson, Capt. Collendar, and David Maxwell. Interment was at Graceland.

Funeral of Mrs. Iver Lawson.

The funeral of Mrs. Iver Lawson, mother of Victor F. Lawson, took place at the New England Congregational Church yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. James Gibson Johnson, pastor of the church. Music was furnished by the choir. The pallbearers were Robert A. Waller, Charles Hulburd, Osborne Sampson, Philip Bradley, John R. Montgomery, James Langland, C. M. Fay, and Harry Hubbard. Interment was at Graceland.

Funeral of Mrs. Christina Dawson.

The funeral of Mrs. Christina Dawson was held yesterday afternoon. After a short service at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mount, No. 370 Jackson boulevard, the casket was removed to the Centenary M. E. Church, where Dr. A. C. Hirsh preached the funeral sermon. Interment was at Rosehill. Mrs. Dawson was the widow of Joshua Dawson and had lived in Chicago since 1868. Six sons and four daughters survive her.

Funeral of Policeman Noonan.

The funeral of Policeman Thomas Noonan took place yesterday morning from St. John's Church, Eighteenth and Dearborn streets. The Rev. Thaddeus J. Butler conducted the services. The interment was in Graceland Cemetery.

Funeral of George W. Phillips.

Funeral services for George W. Phillips were held yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter R. Comstock, No. 5430 Madison avenue. The Rev. C. H. Bixby of St. Paul's Episcopal Church officiated. Interment was at Oakwoods.

POPS SCARED BY A POLL.

STATE COUNT SAID TO SHOW A DECREASE OF 15,000 VOTES.

Executive Committee Holds a Troubled Session at the Sherman House—Secretary Theodore Nelson Persistently Evades Any Statement as to the Results of the Canvass Just Completed—Col. Morrison Out of the Campaign at the Managers' Wish.

The Popocratic State Executive committee held a long session at the Sherman House yesterday and it was noised about headquarters that much of it had to do with the consideration of the second poll of the State, which the Popocrats have just completed. The poll shows, so it is said, a heavy falling off as compared with the first poll, the decrease being between 12,000 and 15,000, and it has carried consternation, according to report, among the Popocrats. The appearance of the committee yesterday certainly bore out the truth of the report, but the utmost secrecy was observed regarding the proceedings, nothing being given out for publication.

Toward the close of the session Secretary Theodore Nelson was asked as he emerged from the committee-room what the results of the second poll showed.

"It was satisfactory," he replied.

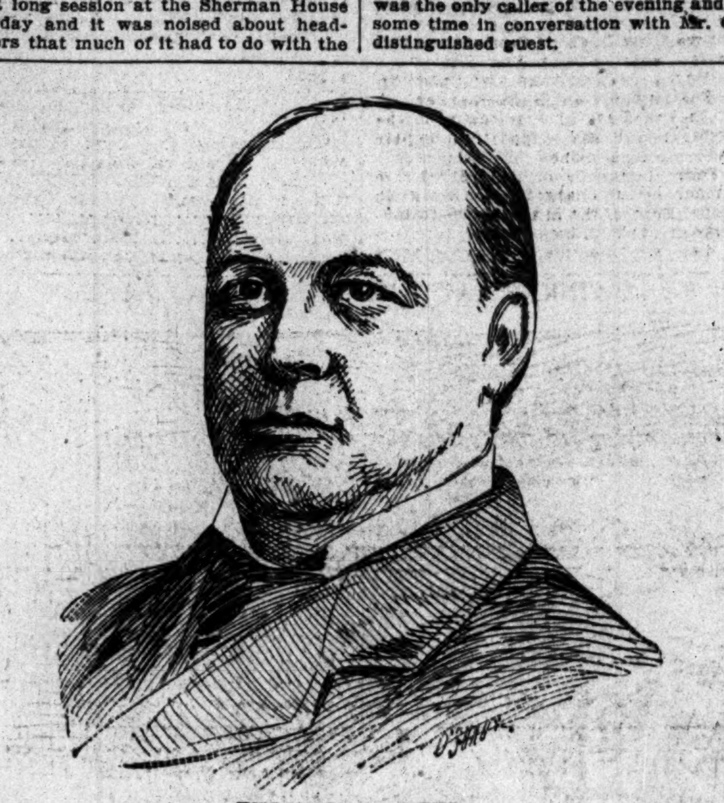
"Is it not a fact," he was asked, "that it fell away below 30,000 majority up to Cook County and showed a large falling off as compared with the first poll?"

Twice was this question asked Mr. Nelson and on each occasion he evaded it.

According to the Popocrats their first poll, which they say was completed about three weeks ago, showed they would come to Cook County with between 40,000 and 50,000 majority. They had no hesitation then in announcing the result which they claimed to have obtained, and it is just a bit significant that they not only refuse now to give out the result of their second poll, but also do not deny the report that it shows a big falling off as compared with the first.

In this same connection, it is said by a man in close touch with the committee and thoroughly familiar with the work which it has done, that nothing approaching a complete poll of the State has ever been taken by the Popocrats. A few counties have been polled in an irregular manner, it is said, and in a way to swell the showing for them, and in this way, it is said, the majorities of the Popocrats in the State outside of Cook have been figured out.

The true story of the relations existing between Col. Morrison and the State committee has at last come out and it shows that instead of the latter being anxious that the former should speak, the contrary is the case. The committee approached the Colonel, but was informed that if he were to speak he would not touch the silver question, as he is, as is well known, opposed to free coinage independent of other nations. He said he would touch upon other matters and urge Democrats to support the ticket out of loyalty to their party. This was all right enough so far as the sound money Democrats were concerned, but the committee dreaded the effect which his pleas to stand by party might have upon those Republicans who have gone over to the Popocrats and decided that it was better that the Colonel should not speak.



THOMAS B. REED.

REED WILL SPEAK TODAY.

(Continued from first page.)

called, at all hours of the day, but in every case one of Mr. Reed's hosts or one of his friends present spoke for him. This, it was explained, was in order that he might "speak for himself" today at noon.

During the afternoon Judge Hutchinson and William Reed called on the Congressman from Maine. The latter was resting, restlessly indeed, but still resting. He received his callers, lying on a sofa in Mr. Gates' parlors, which, like the dining-room, were beautified by a profusion of American beauty roses and chrysanthemums.

Last evening W. P. Palmer, Vice-President of the Illinois Steel company, called on Mr. Reed at the home of Mr. Gates. He was the only caller of the evening and spent some time in conversation with Mr. Gates' distinguished guest.

Mr. Reed retired early and his condition was such as to justify the hope that when he appears at the Auditorium this noon he will be able to use his voice with its usual power and effectiveness.

TANNER TALKS IN THE SEVENTH.

Metropolitan Hall Filled with Sound Money Enthusiasm and Oratory.

John R. Tanner and other Republican candidates addressed a meeting of Seventh Ward Republicans yesterday at Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien streets. Three thousand persons were present and much sound money enthusiasm was manifested. Adolf Moses, who was Chairman, made the opening address and introduced the various speakers in turn. They were: Henry Greenebaum, John R. Tanner, H. R. Belknap, Sol Simon, William Lorimer, P. H. O'Donnell, Ald. Madden, Dr. Jamieson, and Dr. M. Meyerovitz. During the meeting several men tried their utmost to confuse the speakers by interrupting them with questions, but the disturbance was slight and did not destroy the harmony of the gathering. When Capt. Tanner reached the street at the conclusion of the program he was greeted by spectators with rousing cheers.

The French-American Republican club of the Town of Lake held a large meeting at Muehlhausen's Hall, Fifty-first and Peoria streets. The speakers were Roy O. West, J. T. Fortin, John A. Bell, Theodore Samdau, J. W. Aiken, and Paul W. Linebarger.

The French Republican club of the Fourth Congressional and Fifteenth Senatorial Districts held a large mass-meeting in Schubert's Hall, Loomis and Twelfth streets, yesterday afternoon. Great enthusiasm was shown. Dr. E. P. Noel, John A. Bell, M. Cyr, and J. T. Fortin spoke.

SILVERSMITHS ARE FOR M'KINLEY.

W. H. Fearns of New York Says They Would Beat Bryan 16 to 1.

W. H. Fearns of New York, Master Workman of the National Organization of Silversmiths and an ardent McKinley man, is in Chicago. He frequently meets people who express surprise at the fact that a man in his business should be so firm a believer in the supremacy of the yellow metal as a money standard.

"It is the only practical conclusion to reach," said Mr. Fearns last night. "The fact of the matter is that 90 per cent of the silversmiths in the country know more about the kernel of the silver question than W. J. Bryan and all the Popocrats in the country. We recognize the fundamental fact that the price of silver is regulated by the law of supply and demand. We know that it is the height of foolishness to attempt by legislation to make the market price rise from 65 cents to $1.29 an ounce.

"Mr. Bryan talks of plutocrats and monopolists and yet he advocates the cause of the silver bonanza kings, who would double their millions under the free coinage system.

"If the vote of the silversmiths of the country could settle the election, Mr. Bryan would be defeated by about 16 to 1."

HANNA SETS JONES TO CIPHERING.

Popocratic Chairman Tries to Figure Another Majority for Bryan.

The published statement of Chairman Hanna regarding the States he considers safe for McKinley was the object of deep contemplation on the part of Chairman Jones yesterday.

He was busy during a large part of the day preparing a counter statement which, it is expected, he will give out today.

It is needless to say that he disputes the accuracy of Chairman Hanna's figures, and, as usual, claims everything in sight for Bryan.

Populist Elector for McKinley.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Complications have arisen in the Second Congressional District which give hope of a Republican victory. G. W. Southall is now the Populist Congressional nominee. E. S. Foulkes, a Populist Elector, has resigned, and now declares for McKinley. He says the party has been sold out.

HE IS FORCED TO ARREST HIS NEPHEW

Policeman Depke Takes the Lad in Charge for Disorderly Conduct at a Political Meeting.

Charles Depke incited a disturbance last evening at a political meeting at No. 662 Noble street, and several policemen were called to restore order. Policeman John Depke, an uncle of the disorderly youth, was one of those who responded, and he was forced to arrest his nephew. Young Depke declares his uncle assaulted him while making the arrest, and he says he will prefer charges against his relative. Ignace Mojcewaski was also arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

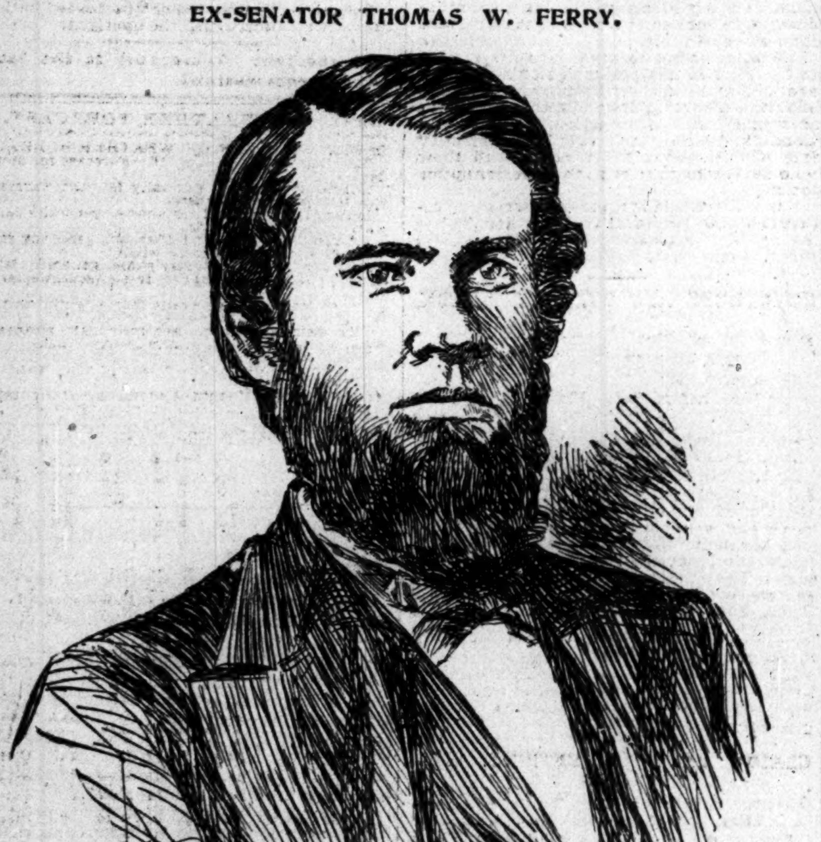
HARMON CALAMAN REPELS INVADERS

Shoots One Man and Wounds Another Who Threaten His House.

Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—David Pearl, a mulatto, was shot and killed at Pondtown last night by Harmon Calaman and John Beidelman was seriously wounded. Calaman says that Pearl and Beidelman went to the home of Otho Calaman, against whom Beidelman had a grudge, because of the former's refusal to permit him to marry his daughter, and began stoning it. They broke every window light in the house and inflicter injury on Mrs. Calaman and the infant she was carrying in her arms. The two men then went to the home of Harmon Calaman, a brother of Otho, and threatened to "do him up." When the men began the same abuse of his family that they had inflicted upon his brother's household Harmon Calaman blazed away with his gun, killing Pearl instantly. He then went to his barn, reloaded the weapon, and shot Beidelman, who had followed him into the orchard. Calaman and Beidelman are in prison.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

EX-SENATOR THOMAS W. FERRY.



OBSEQUIES OF THOMAS W. FERRY.

People from Various Parts of Michigan and Other States Attend the Services at Grand Haven.

Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Thomas W. Ferry occurred here today. The remains were interred in Lake Forest Cemetery.

The services were held at the Ferry home, one of the prettiest in Grand Haven. People were here from all over Western Michigan and a Grand Rapids delegation of nearly 100 came by special train. Prominent among the visitors were ex-Senator John Patton, Mayor Stow, Thomas Hefferan, and Col. Pierce of Grand Rapids. The funeral ceremonies were very simple, in keeping with the quiet life the Senator led for many years since leaving public work.

The Rev. David M. Cooper of Detroit, one of the early pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Grand Haven, preached the funeral sermon. It was a fine tribute to the patriotism, worth, and character of the deceased. His public life was reviewed. From the house the remains were conveyed to the cemetery, a beautiful, quiet place, near Lake Michigan. The honorary pallbearers were Andrew Thomson, D. Cutler, J. Holbrook, Grand Haven; Z. Moses, Washington; G. E. Erwin, Muskegon; J. E. Griffith, Detroit; James Muir, Detroit; William Batchellor, Chicago. Zenas Moses was private secretary to the dead man for twenty years. He was one of the originators of our present railway postal system. No other person was more intimate with the dead Senator than he. Speaking of Mr. Ferry he said:

"Mr. Ferry could be classed with our great American statesmen. He was a truly great man, and always at the service of his constituents for every just cause or petition. In the midst of great pressure of business he was always accessible to rich and poor. I was with Ferry when he was acting Vice-President. He was called upon to preside at sixteen joint meetings. During the time plots and threats were frequent, yet he was so full of courage that immediately after the Electoral count the Senate paid him the compliment of unanimous selection as President of that body."

The Senator's property, it is understood, is willed to his aged aunt, Mary White, with whom he has made his home for many years. At the time of his death the Senator was engaged in writing a complete history of the Hayes-Tilden campaign.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TENNESSEE IS IN DOUBT.

THIS STATE HAS AT LAST BECOME DEBATABLE GROUND.

Democrats in Danger of Losing One of Their Southern Strongholds—McKinley and Tillman Will Draw Out the Full Republican Vote and Many Sound Money Democrats Will Cast Their Ballots on That Side—Congressional Nominees Fighting Hard.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The time has at last come when one can get a clear view of Tennessee politics and the conditions as they actually exist. The formative period has been longer than in any other State for reasons peculiar to Tennessee. Indeed, the whole situation here is peculiar and there are many factors to be considered by the careful and conservative observer.

Tennessee is a doubtful State. No man who knows the facts and whose judgment is good will claim a certainty for either candidate, but the chances are more favorable to Tillman and McKinley than they are to Bryan and Taylor.

In 1892 Harrison received 100,331 votes and Cleveland 138,874. In 1894 Evans [Rep.] got 105,104, and Judge Turney [Dem.] 104,356 for Governor. In 1888 Harrison had 138,988 votes and Cleveland 158,779. The high water mark of Democratic votes was in 1888, and ever since the percentage of gains has been largely in favor of the Republicans. A few years ago there was a change in the election laws that resulted in decreasing the potential vote of the State, the greatest loss falling on the Republicans, the practical educational qualification preventing the negroes from voting; but the Democrats also lost considerably. The last Legislature, because of a universal demand, changed the laws, liberalizing them to a certain extent. It must be remembered, too, that in Tennessee the voter is required to show a poll tax receipt before he is allowed to vote.

Estimates of the Vote.

Nominally the vote of Tennessee is about 140,000 Democrats, 110,000 Republicans, 30,000 Populists, and some scattering. This year there are 25,000 sound money Democrats in the State enrolled and counted. There are 2,500 Republican free silver men, but some of them will vote for McKinley, especially in East Tennessee. The sound money Democrats will vote almost solidly for McKinley, and his total vote will reach at least 130,000. Bryan and Sewall will receive 115,000 Democrat and 5,000 Populist votes, plus a few free silver Republicans. Palmer and Buckner will receive 5,000. These figures are based on polls made in selected sections that are typical and on the basis of an absolutely full vote.

The Democrats have not cast more than 140,000 votes since 1888, when the Dortch ballot law went into effect. The Republicans can cast 110,000, for East Tennessee, which is almost solidly Republican, never has cast its full vote in a fall election. It gave Harrison 20,000 majority in 1892, and in August last the Supreme Court Judges received 30,000 majority, and the Democratic campaign was well conducted. Next month it will give McKinley not less than 35,000 majority. In West Tennessee the Republicans purposely refrained from registering and voting in 1894, when Evans received 105,000 votes in the State, for the reason that the Democrats were in the habit of counting the whole vote as for their candidates, but this year there are three candidates for Congress in that district—Carmack, free silver; Patterson, gold Democrat, and West, Populist—and the Patterson men have formed a strong organization to prevent a fraudulent count. The Populists have 30,000 votes in the State.

Democratic Votes for McKinley.

In addition to the sound money Democrats, who will vote almost solidly for McKinley, he will receive the votes of a Democratic element in the coal mines, lumber regions, and marble quarries that is for him on the protection issue, having been thrown out of employment by the Wilson-Gorman tariff act and which, accordingly, deems protection of more importance than free silver.

In State politics there is a confusion worse than that of Babel. Taylor was nominated by the ring that stole the State for Turney, because he was not connected with the steal, but would not condemn it for the reason that he is a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Bate, whose term will expire in 1899. The penitentiary job, the theft of the Governorship, and a number of other scandals becoming public during the present State administration, the fee controversy, the calling of the extra session two months ago to advance the tax rate to prevent a threatened $200,000 deficit, the question of holding a constitutional convention—all of these are strictly at issue and the Democrats have to carry them. Mr. Tillman is making his whole campaign on them, while Taylor declines to discuss them, claiming they are subjects for the candidates for the Legislature alone to discuss, although the Governor has the veto power. He makes his campaign entirely on the free coinage question and other national issues.

Congressional Contests.

In the First and Second Congressional Districts Brownlow and Gibson, Republicans, are, of course, certain of election, the first by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority, and the latter by from 15,000 to 16,000. It has been over forty years since a Democrat was elected in the Second District, and no Democrat has carried the counties composing it since Jackson, while very few districts in the United States give a larger Republican majority.

In the Third District (Chattanooga) Judge Moon, free silver Democrat, who will not resign his Judgeship, is running against a straight Republican, who is supported by all the sound money Democrats and many Populists. As the Hon. Foster Brown, who declined a renomination, is representing the district now, having defeated Snodgrass of "If Christ came to Washington" fame by 3,000 majority, Mr. Cates is very confident.

In the Fourth District Benton McMillin has a competitor who is a straight Republican, and is also supported by Populists, but McMillin will be elected, although Mr. Whitney's race will help the national and State tickets, especially in the matter of paying poll taxes.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts will be represented by Democrats—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Pierce. In the Eighth there was trouble over the Democratic nomination, and Mr. Enloe was fraudulently deprived of it. This will be of great benefit to John E. McCall, who is a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The Tenth also is in doubt.

GAY SUMMER COLONY IS ON THE MOVE.

State of Massachusetts Takes Formal Possession of Crescent Beach for a Park Reservation.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The gay summer colony of Crescent Beach, hotels, cottages, bathing-houses, pavilions, and the like, is on the move. The State of Massachusetts has taken possession of the entire beach strip for some distance inland for a park reservation, and the present tenants, including the Boston and Lynn narrow gauge railroad, have been warned off. Along the water front there is a general pulling down of buildings. In some instances the buildings will be carried bodily over the railroad track in the middle of the night.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191-193 State-st.,
RELIABLE FURRIERS,
Importers, Manufacturers and Shippers
Wholesale and Retail.
CHICAGO. FINE FURS
Alaska Seal Skin, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Black Marten, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, Fisher, Natural and Dyed Otter, Mink, Beaver, Astrachan, Electric Coney
Jackets, Coats, Capes, Collars, Boas, and Necklets—in the Greatest Variety.
ROBES, RUGS, and OVERCOATS, CAPS, MUFFS, GLOVES. Everything in FURS retailed this season at lowest net wholesale prices. Buy direct of us. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. REMODELING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
CLOTH JACKETS and CAPES, newest styles and lowest prices ALWAYS.
Fashion Plate Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Cottolene
Combines the science and skill of nineteen centuries—It is clean, wholesome, economical—Try it.
Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

Official notice is hereby given that for the Election of November 3d, 1896, there are two days only for the registration of voters. Those days are

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896, and
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1896.

The Board of Registry will be in session at precinct polling places to register voters on the above dates **between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M.**

This being a Congressional election, *every voter must register anew*—it matters not that you were registered heretofore. **The law requires a New General Registration this Fall.**

You can not be registered at any other time or place.

Unless You Are Registered You Can Not Vote.

Election day is Tuesday, November 3d, 1896.

Polls open at 6 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

FREDERICK S. BAIRD,
CHRISTIAN MEIER,
P. H. KEENAN,
Board of Election Commissioners.

SAAC N. POWELL,
Chief Clerk.

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
HOSKINS, BENJ., 150 Michigan-av. Tel. M. 2478.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
SAFEGUARD ACCOUNT CO., 346 Wabash-av.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 D'b'n. M. 4209.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
LYONS, JAS. I.—$50.00 to $100.00—96 5th-av.
ROWLEY, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 78-84 Madison
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
ABBOTT, A. H. & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS & ASSAYERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. H. 198.
YOUNG, J. D., 1760 Monadnock. Har. 792.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Assays and analyses of all kinds. The examination of mines a specialty.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 3d floor.

BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THAYER & JACKSON Sta-n-ry Co., 71 Monroe.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249 and 251 Kinzie-st.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

CAMPAIGN BADGES AND BUTTONS.
CHILDS, S. D. & CO., 140 Monroe-st. 16 to 1 badge.
HYLEN, A., Engraver, 58 Dearborn-st., Room D.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND UNIFORMS.
FOSTER, G.F., Son & Co., 172 E. Madison. Catalog.

CAMPAIGN LANTERNS.
WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake (The Eldnac)

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

COACHES.
HEBARD—Tally-Ho and Columbian Coaches to let. Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. W. 288.

COAL—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 234 Monadnock.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments, 8 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOTHING.
MARNEY & CO., ALEX., 67 Washington-st., Suite 15. Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on easy payments at $1.00 per week.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Mkt. and J'ck'n.

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 8919.

DRESSMAKING.
TAYLOR, S. T. CO., 30 Washington. Bon Ton Ptns.

FLORISTS.
SAMUELSON, 2129 Michigan-av., Lexington Hotel. Choicest flowers in the market. Tel. S. 411

FOOD TONICS.
GRAMMER, F., Kumyss, 149 Ogden-av. W. 182.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders) 159 Water-st.

FURNACES & HOT WATER HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1818 Wabash
S. WILKS MFG. CO., 123 S. Clinton-st. Tanks.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4233. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 734 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR—WHOL'S'E.
JACOB MEYER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st. Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, ABE, 99 E. Madison-st.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGER'S. Also St. Louis, Kansas City.
2408-10 Indiana-av. Tel. S. 1171.
518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W. [illegible]
6203-5 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 425.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
SINGER, A. L., & CO., 233 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $15 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship gtd. Write for samples & self-measure.

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGE CO., R. 10, No. 221 Fifth-av.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.
ROCKWELL & RUPEL CO., 51 and 53 La Salle-st.

OPTICIANS.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail, 65 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. [illegible]
DUNFEE, J., & CO., 106 Franklin; weather strips.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 238
MELTZER & CO., 82 and 88 McVicker's Theater.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st. Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
F. L. SWEANY, M. D., 323 State-st. Leading specialist in all nervous, chronic, and special ailments of mankind. Hours, 9 a. m. to [illegible] p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4.

PICTURE FRAMES.
BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & retail
MUGLER, GEO. A., 106 Wabash-av. To order.

PLATERS—GOLD AND SILVER.
ALLEN, C. A., 102 Madison. Silverware repairer.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
GAY & CULLOTIN, 52 N. Clark-st. M. 4461.

PRINTERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 & 24 Custom-House-pl.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.
HENION & HUBBELL, 61 N. Jefferson. M. 4746.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEIS, ALBERT J., 201 S. Clark-st. M. 1918.

ROOFERS.
ATLAS ROOFING CO., 651 Madison. Tel. W. 864.

SAFES.
CORLISS MOSLER SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SHEET MUSIC.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 231 WABASH-AV.

SHOW CASES AND STORE FIXTURES.
UNION SHOW CASE CO., 167 Randolph. M. 2218

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
HEINZE & CO., H., 83 McVicker's, maps & charts.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
C. TRUAX, GREEN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.
LITTLE, A. P., Mfr., 161 La Salle-st.

WOOD MANTELS.
MONAHAN, C. P. CO., 178 Wabash-av.

To the Young Face
POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

SARA REIDY, HAIR
Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, ... WIGS ...
CORRECT STYLES,
28 Washington-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

PIMPLES are one of the most annoying of skin diseases. No matter how bad the case, Dermatologist WOODBURY can cure pimples; also all skin diseases. 155 State-st.

DO WE GET FROHMAN?

TALK OF AN EMPIRE THEATER TWIN FOR CHICAGO.

New York Manager Says He Has Received an Offer to Put a Stock Company into a New Playhouse and Is Considering It—Gov. Altgeld Starts for Home and Talks of His New York Reception—New Turkish Minister Speaks of His Love for Armenians.

(Continued from first page.)

any marriage, and you can stay here." Ernest changed his mind. He transferred the restaurant to her, and she signed an agreement to retain him as manager.

When the Justice asked Ernest if he took Mary to be his wedded wife he replied in German, "Yes, I've got to." Mary refused to go on with the ceremony until Ernest repeated the promise without any objectionable clause. They left the jail arm in arm, and Mary now bosses both restaurant and husband.

WALTER LENAU ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

He Is the Young Man Who Married Col. Cockerill's Widow.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Walter Louis Lenau, who married the widow of Col. John A. Cockerill, shot himself this afternoon at his home at Englewood, N. J.

Whether it was by design or accident has not been determined. According to Mrs. Lenau the shooting was unintentional. Mr. Lenau has made no statement regarding the affair. The surgeons in attendance hold out little encouragement for recovery.

Persons passing on Lindon avenue were startled by the appearance of Mrs. Lenau on the step of her house. She was hysterical and was running up and down the street appealing to every one she saw.

"Get a doctor, quickly!" she cried. "My husband has shot himself and is dying. Please get me a physician; yes, get twenty if necessary."

The surgeon found that a bullet from a No. 38 caliber revolver had entered Lenau's stomach. He unsuccessfully probed for the ball. Lenau rallied a little an hour after the shooting and uttered the desire to live, but said nothing as to how he shot himself.

To the friends who called to express sympathy Mrs. Lenau said: "It was all an accident. A deliberate attempt upon his own life could not have been further from my husband's thoughts. Walter ate a hearty dinner, and at 3 o'clock spoke of cleaning his revolver.

"He took it from a bureau drawer, examined it, and said he was surprised it was so rusty. Then he began to take it apart. I noticed the muzzle was pointed toward his body as he attempted to remove the plunger. I said:

"'Walter, I would not let the revolver point that way.' The words had barely passed my lips when there was a report and my husband threw up his hands and fell to the floor.

"I do hope Walter will not die. We were living so happily."

Mr. Lenau is 27 years old. His wife is 40. He married Mrs. Cockerill on June 11, two months after the death of Col. Cockerill at Cairo, Egypt. Col. Cockerill had left his entire estate to his widow.

SANITARIUMS FOR THE INSURED.

Plan of the Companies to Prolong the Lives of Their Patrons.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Hereafter it will pay a man to insure his life before he becomes consumptive, for then the insurance companies will take excellent care of him in the hope of keeping him alive.

The large and enormously wealthy insurance companies are considering a scheme to prolong human life. It is not a newborn spirit of philanthropy which has actuated them, but a strictly business-like, though in every way laudable, desire to save themselves from financial loss by availing themselves of the best medical skill and appliances.

Steps are now being taken by these companies which will result in the building of a sanitarium for the express purpose of prolonging the lives of consumptive policy-holders. They believe they will be able to save an immense amount of money by providing sanitariums for those of their patrons who are affected with tuberculosis, instead of allowing the disease to proceed unchecked until it results in premature death.

The sanitarium will fulfill the medical and surgical ideal. Every method known to science and art will be employed, and every theory advanced by the great scientists of the world to check the invasion of the dread disease will be promptly tried, so that hereafter the consumptive who is fortunate enough to hold a policy in one of the companies connected with the sanitarium may feel confident that he will be enabled to live as long as there is any human way of keeping the breath of life in his body.

To those knowing little of the insurance business it might appear that the taking of the risks on tuberculosis cases would inevitably result in great loss. But at present many persons in the incipient stages of consumption are insured every year, for it is difficult for the examining physician to detect the earlier stages of the disease where the symptoms are carefully hidden, as is apt to be the case.

PLAYS THE PART OF A HEROINE.

Anna Held Frightens a Horse, but Prevents a Runaway.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Anna Held, the Parisian chanteuse, played the part of a heroine in a life drama today, probably saving from serious accident ex-Judge E. C. Murphy of Brooklyn and James H. Ashe of Philadelphia. She is an expert wheelwoman and was riding with friends to Coney Island, but had outstripped them. What happened is told by Judge Murphy, who said:

"I was out early, testing a horse with Jim Ashe. As we were driving down the road to Coney Island a woman riding a bicycle suddenly dashed by us and started to cross the road in front. I jerked the horse up suddenly to prevent running over her, and as I did so the right rein snapped in two at the saddle. The woman was knocked from her wheel, but I did not have time to discover whether or not she was hurt, for the horse had by this time become unmanageable and was dashing down the road at a stiff rate. I could do nothing with him, and was badly frightened.

"I was trying to climb out on the shaft and get hold of the broken rein when I heard a woman's voice call close beside me: 'I'll get it for you,' and to my amazement the woman we had just run into rode alongside the horse, guiding her wheel with her right hand, and reaching out with her left for the fluttering piece of rein. Finally she caught it and began to see-saw the horse. I took it away from her and soon stopped the animal. I thanked her in a confused manner, but did not learn till later she was Anna Held."

Miss Held declined to see callers, but her maid said Mademoiselle had been struck in the side by a shaft of a buggy and badly hurt and her right leg was badly bruised.

READS THE HAND OF IAN MACLAREN.

Wonderful Work of a Palmist Who Can Operate Blindfolded.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is a new palmist in town, Hargett, whose specialty is reading character from anonymous imprints. He can read the hand blindfolded by the touch and form. From the palm he says he can tell the date of marriage, past and prospective, which ought to make him popular with the young women of New York.

Here are some thing he said after inspecting an unlabeled imprint of the hand of Ian MacLaren:

"This hand is that of a man with remarkable intellectual power. It indicates mental ability that is really extraordinary. His mind is possibly more artistic in expression than scientific in research. He does not spend so much time in digging out as in molding what he has. Style with him is everything. This is truly a literary hand, rather novelistic, humoristic, and poetic in taste. Psychological studies and biography and history of the religious development of mankind are fascinating studies to this man.

"While he may be clear to himself, he might dress his literary children in antique garb and attract attention to them by their old clothes. He is most interested in living bodies above the earth. In this line of thought he shows very superior qualities beyond what we ordinarily call good.

"This hand indicates a man with a great ambition along lines of literature and art. Nothing short of an inevitable crush will set him back. That great thumb shows indomitable will power and mental force. He is ideal, and all that he accepts is very high—in work, in dress, in taste, in a wife."

MISS SHEPARD'S USEFUL CAREER.

One of the Vanderbilt Family a Leader in Philanthropic Work.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In view of the deep interest society is taking in the next Vanderbilt wedding, that of Miss Edith Shepard, second daughter of the late Elliott Fitch Shepard and a granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, to Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri, which will be celebrated on Tuesday next, Oct. 20, at noon in the Shepard memorial chapel, Scarborough, N. Y., it is pleasing to be informed that Miss Shepard takes much interest in matters of more serious moment than those of society.

Miss Shepard, though born with the traditional gold spoon, has a mind above the average girl of society, and since childhood has shown a decided tendency toward philanthropic works. She is one of the most interested members of the A. B. C., or, to be more exact, the Anti-Basement Circle, an association of young people of this city whose object is to help its members to rise to greater usefulness and earnestness in thought and action; to interest young people in donation work among the poor; and to encourage among its members and, so far as practicable, among others, habits of sincerity in life and conversation.

She is about 22 years of age and has always been interested in the philanthropic affairs of her mother, and particularly in the management of the Margaret Louisa Home, which Mrs. Shepard presented to the Young Woman's Christian Association of New York some years ago. Her life, like that of other members of her immediate family, has always been unostentatious.

AMBITIOUS FOR THE STAGE.

Young Women Who Think They Can Fill Maud Adams' Place.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Manager Charles Frohman will have no trouble in filling Maud Adams' place as leading lady to John Drew, at least if he takes at their own measure the claims of numerous applicants who are enthusiastically seeking the position. He could fill it a hundred times over.

It is worthy of note that all the applicants have the utmost adoration for Mr. Drew and seem to consider that the chief essential to the work of playing his leading support. Following is a sample letter sent by a Wall street typewriter on her employer's letter paper:

"My Dear Mr. Frohman: Can you not engage me for Mr. Drew's leading lady? I dearly adore him. I have seen him four times already in 'Rosemary.' I almost know the play by heart. Very little study would make me perfect in Miss Adams' part. Having an intense admiration for Mr. Drew I feel that I could go on the stage and just be natural.

"I am a stenographer at —— Wall street, 19 years old, blonde, brown eyes, five feet four inches tall, thirty-six bust, twenty-two waist, good figure, and know several actors already. Have recited in friends' parlors and am thought to be very fine. Have always had a longing for the stage and it would be a good start for me. I would expect you or Mr. Drew to buy me new dresses for the play, as I hardly think Miss Adams' would fit me. Kindly send answer to this office."

LA GASCOGNE IN A BAD STORM.

Some Damage to the Steamer and Several People Hurt.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—One of the starboard lifeboats on the French liner La Gascogne was crushed in and the promenade deck rail at the point broken and twisted when the steamer arrived today from Havre. An immense wave which swept over the starboard quarter on Wednesday evening did the damege.

La Gascogne ran into rough weather the moment it left Havre. It was running at sixteen knots an hour and a northwest gale was buffeting its starboard side when the big billow came.

It lifted the lifeboat out of the stocks and slammed it against the rail and then swept diagonally across the big promenade deck, sending great masses of brine down the ventilators. The kitchen was flooded and the hot dinner just about to be served was completely ruined.

The shock sent the steamship heeling to port. Two of the cooks were hurled against the range and severely burned, and on the promenade deck two saloon passengers were knocked flat and painfully bruised. The steamer was swept by gales and head seas up to the time of passing Sandy Hook.

GET GOLD FROM A CORNER-STONE.

New Jersey Burglars Affected by the Financial Craze.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—New Jersey burglars are getting pretty mean. The Town of Peal River, just across the New York line, was much exercised yesterday over the discovery that some enterprising but sacrilegious criminals have stolen the corner-stone of the Methodist Church.

They did not steal the church, presumably because they did not want it, and did not carry the stone very far. But they pried it far enough out and away from the building to carry away the tin box which had been placed in it when the foundation of the church was laid. The tin box contained a number of papers that were valuable. The corner-stone was very large and the thieves must have spent considerable time in getting it loose from the mortar. A reward has been offered for their arrest.

The box also contained a $5 gold piece. It is thought the hot financial discussion of the pending campaign may have reminded some old citizen of the presence of the gold coin in the corner-stone, but so far the crime has not been laid to the door of any particular party.

PRIDE IS TINGED WITH JEALOUSY.

New-Yorkers Have an Eye Out for Chicago's Registration.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—New York is beginning to feel proud of its total registration of 331,177, larger by 21,500 than that of 1892. There is a note of trepidation in the rejoicing, however. New York realizes that with her four days she only leads Chicago on one day's showing less than 40,000 votes and that it will be hard to make noise enough to blind her eyes to the total registration of Chicago, which, on Tuesday next, is bound to surpass her own. Greater New York will not become an accomplished fact before Chicago passes lesser New York in the interesting matter of population.

WATERBURY BEGINS LIFE ANEW.

Former Business and Social Leader at the Foot of the Ladder.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—James M. Waterbury, who not long ago was President of the powerful cordage trust, clubman, society leader, and financial magnate, will begin life anew tomorrow morning in Brooklyn. He will open an office for the handling of the commercial affairs of a small rope-walk. Some time after the crash of the cordage trust Mr. Waterbury was examined in supplementary proceedings and testified on oath the watch in his pocket belonged to his wife and he had no visible means of support aside from the money he received from her.

FROWN ON SOCIAL AMBITIONS.

Son of a Railway Magnate and His Recent Investments.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Collis P. Huntington, whose possession of the Southern Pacific railway securities and other good things makes him a multi-millionaire, has recently bought a magnificent country place in Westchester County. Apparently the social leaders of the tip-top Westchester set or some of their satellites are afraid Mr. Huntington hopes to buy his way into their charmed circle, for a society writer in the Journal issues this defiance today:

"The Westchester set are not taking a bit kindly to the occupancy of Plaisance, James M. Waterbury's old place, by the son of Collis P. Huntington. Money is the most potential thing in modern society, but there are some things that even money cannot accomplish, and the acceptance of Collis P. Huntington's son by the Westchester set is one of them. This may be considered prudish or anything else that you will, but it operates, just the same."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Managers of the Horse Show Make a Political Declaration.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—For the first time in their lives the managers of the horse show have become politicians. They say if Bryan is elected the boxes will only sell for half price, the horses won't prance and step as of old, and the size of the judges' gold bullion ribbons will have to be reduced one-half.

Gold Arrives on La Gascogne.

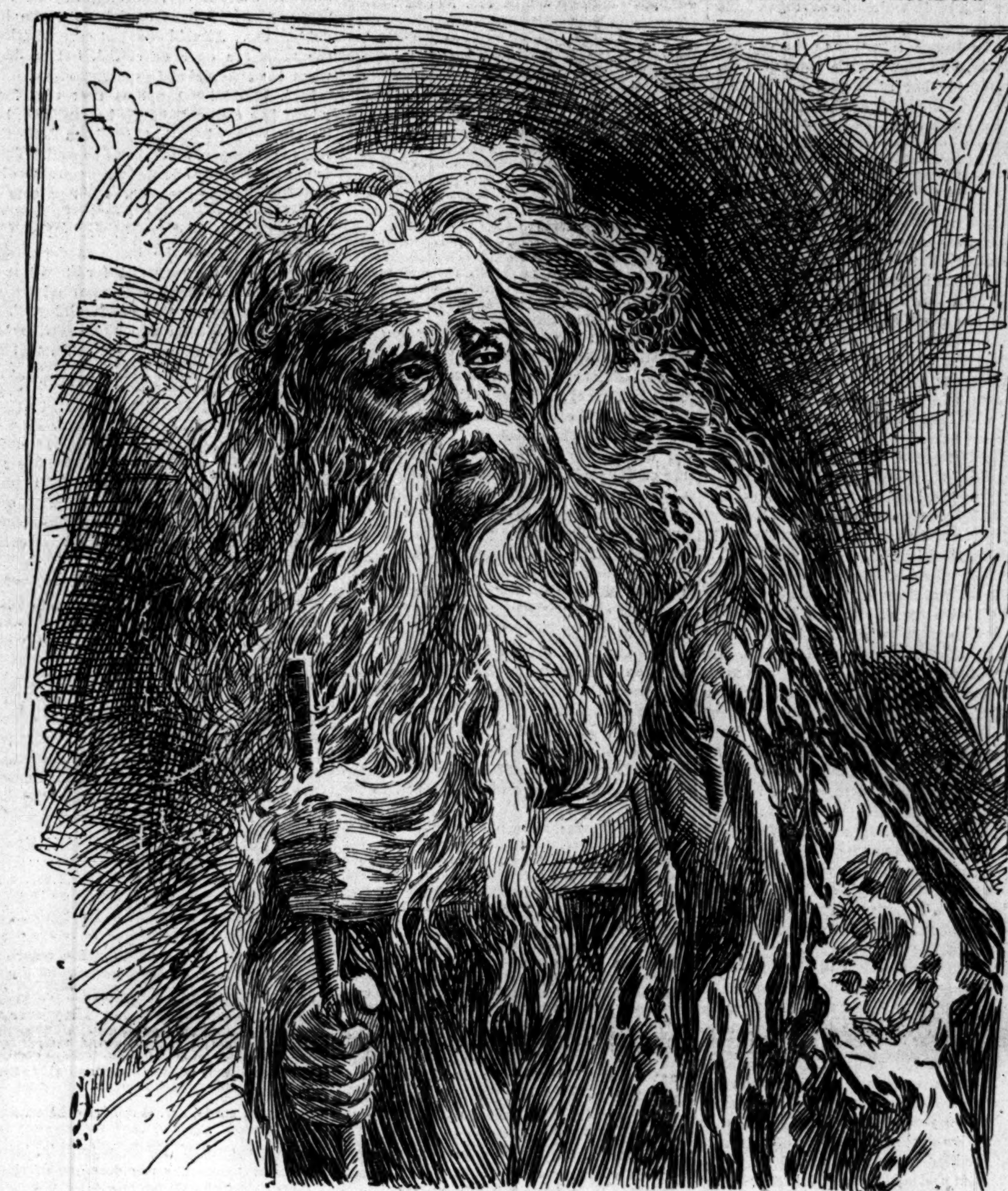
The steamer La Gascogne today landed $500,000 in gold.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Albemarle—Mrs. W. L. Brayton.
Astor—L. Smith, T. Mayer.
Belvidere—F. E. Halle.
Broadway Central—S. J. Heron, J. Smith, J. K. Kirkland.
Continental—J. A. Roper and wife, W. Phillips, H. M. Steele, Miss J. H. Kollman.
Cosmopolitan—J. D. Avery, P. Wright, J. W. Thirsk.
Gilsey—W. B. Kirkman.
Grand—B. Thompson.
Grand Union—W. J. Barrow, P. Hennessey, A. J. Gray and wife.
Holland—A. W. Smith, W. K. Gillett, H. S. Black and wife, C. R. Crane, Miss S. Thall.
Imperial—F. W. Jackson, R. E. Ross.
Metropolitan—H. J. Kirbler and wife, W. H. Adams.
Murray Hill—E. B. Morrow, D. S. McMullen.
Warwick—G. Anthony and wife, M. J. Roy and wife.

MR. FRED STOREY AS RIP VAN WINKLE, AT THE ALHAMBRA, LONDON.



[From a photograph by Hana, Strand.—The Sketch.]

DOG SAVES ITS MASTER FROM DEATH.

Henry Miller, Almost Buried in a Pit, Is Rescued by the Sagacious Animal.

Henry Milller of this city came as near losing his life near Greggs, Ill., yesterday as a man could and still escape, and it was only owing to the sagacity of his dog he escaped a fearful death.

Miller went out early yesterday in search of nuts, taking his dog with him. When he alighted from the train he proceeded to a walnut grove two miles south of Greggs.

After filling his sack he espied a woodchuck on a neighboring sidehill, and after shooting at it ran it into its hole. Leaving his dog on guard he went to the house of Jacob Meyer, a mile distant, and borrowed a shovel, with which to dig the animal from its burrow.

Miller soon dug a deep pit in the side of the hill, when suddenly a portion of the overhanging bank gave way and buried him under half a ton of gravel.

Fortunately his face was not covered, and he was able to breathe, but he was so weighted down it was impossible to move a muscle. He shouted for aid until he was hoarse, and was about to give up in despair when he thought of his dog.

Calling the faithful beast, he bade him dig. The dog seemed to comprehend, and scratched gravel so zealously that at the end of half an hour Miller was able to move one arm, and soon succeeded in escaping from his perilous position.

He was so thoroughly frightened he took the first train back to the city. Before leaving he refused an offer of $50 for the dog.

RELIGIOUS EVENTS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Sessions of the Missionary Societies Which Are Gathered There.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—Today's sessions of the annual convention of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and the American Christian Missionary Societies were of a sacred nature only, held in the various city churches and attended by thousands of people.

Tomorrow morning the national annual convention of the American Christian Mission and Foreign Christian Missionary Societies convene for a three days' session each.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PRAIRIE CITY.

Men Struck by a Train Because Oratory Deadened the Sound.

Bushnell, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—While driving over the "Q." crossing in a deep cut on Main street at Prairie City, six miles north of here, Tom Kane was instantly killed and George Valset seriously injured by a train. A Democratic rally was held there and the noise deadened the sound of the approaching train. The men were thrown thirty-five feet. The dead man was 35 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

Protect Fruit Trees.

Fruit growers in the main do not recognize the necessity for windbreaks to the orchard. Dr. Rothrock and Dr. Fernow both tell of it and give instances where orchards have been brought into continued bearing by giving this protection.

Freight Wreck with $100,000 Loss.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 18.—Twenty-five freight cars with their contents were destroyed in a wreck on the Big Four railroad near Wellington, O., last night. The loss will reach $100,000.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

SURE OF HOLDUP THUGS.

SUSPECTED WESTERN FOUNDRY ROBBERS FULLY IDENTIFIED.

Officials Who Were Plundered in No Doubt That Featherstone and Felix Sharkey are the Thieves—Milkman Nyholt Says the Former Shot Him—Liverymen and Others Pick Them Out—Saloonkeeper Pfeifer Declares He Was a Previous Victim.

The identity of the two men who held up the Western avenue foundry office on Sept. 25 and secured $1,600 of the company's money was established positively at 8 o'clock last night at the West Thirteenth Street Police Station. The two men are Harry Featherstone and Felix Sharkey.

Both the men are in the lockup at the police station and $200, supposed to be part of the company's money, has been recovered. John Sharkey, a brother of Felix, is also under arrest charged with being an accessory. Both of the Sharkeys are former employés of the foundry company.

The men who identified the two robbers last night were:

Michael A. Rourke, treasurer of the Western Foundry company; Dennis F. O'Neil, President of the company; Charles H. Hopke, superintendent; John O'Neil, foundryman; Charles O'Gorman, clerk; Joseph Durkin, No. 693 West Twenty-second street; Charles Reed, No. 404 Ogden avenue.

Connected with Other Crimes.

Felix Sharkey and Featherstone were also identified by Ferdinand Pfeifer, a saloonkeeper at No. 701 South Wood street, and Joe Swartz, his bartender, as having made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the saloon three days before the robbery of the foundry. In the mêlée the saloonkeeper had been shot through the wrist.

Durkin, who saw the two robbers last night for the first time since the holdup, vividly recalled his meeting with them.

He was driving a barrel wagon in Western avenue, north of Blue Island avenue, when he met the two men driving north in the milk wagon they had stolen. The canvas covering of the top was missing but the skeleton frame was there. Durkin said he drove along beside the milk wagon and engaged the two men in conversation. Sharkey, he said, was driving at the time.

"That's a chilly looking rig you have," remarked Durkin.

Featherstone, who was on the side toward Durkin, the latter says, waved his hand and replied:

"O, that rig's all right." Then the milk wagon rattled on ahead. Durkin was positive in his identification.

Liveryman Tells About Sharkey.

Charles Reed, a livery man, No. 404 Ogden avenue, told how Sharkey came to his stables on Thursday, the day before the robbery, to hire a rig for a funeral on Friday afternoon, he said.

Sharkey told the livery man he wanted a horse that would travel fast without being whipped, and a buggy that would not break down with fast riding.

After looking over Reed's vehicles Sharkey went across the street to Swartz's saloon, where he and his comrade had several drinks. The two men inquired of the bartender for another livery stable, and were directed to Barron Bros., several blocks away in Hoyne avenue.

At Barron Bros.' William I. Dike, an employé, rented out a heavy buggy and a fast horse, which Sharkey came for at 1:30 o'clock on the day of the holdup. This was the buggy in which the two robbers started to make their escape, and which broke down and was deserted for the milk wagon. The livery men positively identified Sharkey as the man who rented the rig and Featherstone as the man who jumped into the buggy just after it had left the stable.

Nyholt Identifies Featherstone.

Frank Nyholt, the milkman who was shot through the leg while trying to prevent the robbers driving away with his wagon, positively identified Featherstone as the man who shot him.

The most important testimony regarding the connection of John Sharkey with the holdup was furnished by Dennis O'Neil, President of the foundry company. He recognized both of the Sharkeys as former teamsters of the company, besides positively identifying Felix as one of the robbers.

John Sharkey had been regularly employed as a teamster till 1893, and Felix had worked from time to time as a helper to his brother. Neither of the men worked for the company after 1894, when John Sharkey sold his teams. From that time till ten days before the robbery the foundrymen never saw either of the men about the premises.

On Sept. 15, just ten days before the holdup, John Sharkey sauntered into the office of the company and began to chat with President O'Neil. He asked how many men the company was at that time employing and casually inquired whether the company paid its men on the same days as when he worked there.

Robbers Lay Their Plans.

President O'Neil replied that the pay days had been changed to the 5th and 25th of the month, and Sharkey went out soon after. The next time he saw one of his former employés, he says, was when he was helping himself to the wages on the 25th of the month.

Ferdinand Pfeifer, his wife, and his bartender, Swartz, were sure the two men had tried to hold up Pfeifer's saloon at No. 701 South Wood street on Sept. 22.

In some way the two men are supposed to have found out that Pfeifer had $800 in cash and $425 in checks in the drawer. They came in through a side door and covered the proprietor and the bartender with revolvers, but the men were plucky and resisted, and Pfeifer was shot through the wrist. Mrs. Pfeifer saw the men as they went through the door and she was positive in her identification.

In the capture of the two robbers considerable strategy was shown. Detectives Halpin and Kares rented a flat directly across the street from Sharkey's home, No. 4833 South Paulina street, and watched the house for two weeks before Sharkey appeared. Then he was captured on a street car at Forty-ninth street and Ashland avenue and taken to the Halsted Street Station. When searched he had $200 in his pockets.

OTHER PRELATES OPPOSE MR. BRYAN.

Vicar-General Zeininger Denounces Popocracy and in So Doing Voices Bishop Katzer's Views.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mgr. Augustin Zeininger, Archbishop Katzer's Vicar-General, gave out tonight a statement expressing the views of the Archbishop on the political situation. He said:

"I have made a careful study of the question and have read all of Mr. Bryan's silver arguments, but have not found a single point in favor of the free coinage of silver. I can see only social revolution following its adoption. It must be snowed under.

"It will not do to defeat Bryan by a close vote. That will only lay the issue over for four years, during which business will suffer because of the uncertainty of the next campaign.

"There is no reason to think free silver would benefit the laboring classes or even the debtors of the country. The hard times throughout industrial circles are due to entirely different causes than our money system. Labor depends for employment upon demand, and to create that demand we must have our factories running and our industries in such condition that there is work for our people to do.

"What I object to most is the ratio of 16 to 1. We had free coinage prior to 1873, we are told, and it did not bring ruin. But then silver was worth more as merchandise than as money. It is its cheapness that is objectionable. Those who would be benefited by free silver are the silver barons and those who have enough to buy the metal for speculation."

Vicar-General Zeininger was asked if this represented the position of Archbishop Katzer and replied: "Archbishop Katzer indorses my views."

SWINDLERS ARE SENT TO PRISON.

Members of the "Mystic Number" Gang Receive Punishment.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 18.—In the Federal court here, before Judge Phillips, the "mystic number" swindler, G. R. Bell, alias James T. Schwartz, and his four accomplices, Henry T. Wells, Michael A. McGinnis, Thomas A. Robbins, and Thomas Hobson, pleaded guilty to the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes and were sentenced. Schwartz, Wells, and McGinnis were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to pay fines of $1,000 each. The others were fined $1,000 each and sentenced to six months in the county jail. These were the swindlers who represented to farmers that they were in league with the Treasury Department and were in a position to give out Treasury notes supposed to have been canceled to those who became members of their organization. Several farmers paid big fees to become members of the "Mystic Numbers."

CLAIMS PART OF DETROIT CITY.

Suit by Mrs. Rebecca White of Pittsburg for Valuable Property.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rebecca White, through Attorney E. F. Duffy of Pittsburg, has entered suit in the Wayne, Mich., courts against her father, Edmund Kearsley, and others, for property aggregating about $900,000 in value. The property was formerly owned by Jonathan J. Kearsley of Michigan, who died in 1851 and left the land to his son, Edmund, for use during the latter's life. At his death it was to go to his children, the grandchildren of the testator. About seventy acres of the land lies in what is now the City of Detroit, and was divided and sold some years ago. In 1887 Mrs. White claims her father secured her signature to papers signing away her interest in the property, telling her that she was signing papers of minor importance.

Iowa Man Killed in a Texas Wreck.

Orange, Tex., Oct. 18.—This morning a head-end collision occurred near Little Cypress bayou on the Southern Pacific, by which John Clancy from Unionville, Ia., was killed and the engineer, A. T. Toler of Houston, who was running the west-bound train, sustained a fracture of both thigh bones and a dislocation of the right shoulder.

In Memory of Prof. Blaisdell.

Beloit, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A great union meeting, a memorial to the late Prof. Blaisdell of Beloit College, was held in the First Congregational Church today and was a memorable event. Mayor Smith presided and there were eight addresses by citizens, who testified to Prof. Blaisdell's great influence in the community and State.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TOOT HORNS FOR THIEVES

OAK PARK PEOPLE TEST A NEW BURGLAR ALARM.

William Van Bergen, Discovering a Prowler in His House, Arouses His Neighbors with Lusty Blasts—Intruder Escapes, but Neighbors Congratulate Themselves on the Success of the System—Belated Politicians Cause Annoyance.

The efficiency of a unique tin horn burglar alarm system was tested early yesterday morning when William F. Van Bergen, No. 632 Fair Oaks avenue, Oak Park, summoned his neighbors to assist in capturing a burglar who had already given him a lively chase.

A few weeks ago the same residence was entered during the afternoon and a bicycle taken. In order to protect themselves from further intrusions the people of the neighborhood established a system and code of signals, in which tin horns sound the danger notes and call residents to the assistance of the pillaged household.

Since Chicago day the originators of the plan have been troubled because of the number of campaign horns that have been tooted in sonorous keys by belated politicians, and not until some of the nearest neighbors had joined the chorus yesterday morning were the members of the small protective army summoned from their beds.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Van Bergen was awakened by a noise on the front porch. An examination disclosed an open window, but the burglar had disappeared. Van Bergen then called his 14-year-old son, William, to assist in searching the house.

While father and son were opening closets and moving beds in the front chambers on the second floor hasty footsteps were heard on the stairs. The searchers hurried into the hall and saw a heavy rocking chair topple down the stairway. Almost immediately the clatter of breaking dishes was heard in the dining-room, and the kitchen door was slammed violently shut.

The burglar had secreted himself in one of the rear bedrooms and improved the first opportunity to escape. In his hasty flight he had upset the dining table, chairs, flower pots, and the lamp, but succeeded in escaping.

As soon as Mr. Van Bergen could clear a path through the débris to a window his immense fog horn spoke out the signal of distress. Cyrus Falconer, living in the adjoining house, echoed the signal from his bedroom window, and the silence was quickly broken by a dozen others who joined the chorus.

"I thought it was a campaign parade," said Policeman Andrews, who traverses the beat.

The thief escaped, but the residents expressed their pleasure at the success of the first trial.

"After a little practice," said a youngster who had crawled from his bed to witness the fun, "you will all be able to make lots of noise, won't you, papa?"

OHIO MINERS FIGHT A REDUCTION.

Their Vote Against Accepting the Proposition Is Six to One, but Ratchford Urges It.

Columbus, O., Oct. 18.—President Ratchford and Secretary Lewis of the Ohio Miners' Union today partially completed the count of the vote of the miners of the State on the proposition for a reduction to 45 cents in the mining rate. The vote of about 100 locals was cast, representing over 20,000 miners, and the proposition is defeated by about 6 to 1. President Ratchford states that the natural result would be a strike, but he hopes this may be averted. He will tomorrow issue a circular to the miners of the State, in which they will be urged to accept the proposed reduction and continue at work. President Ratchford declines tonight to state further what the contents of the circular would be.

New York, Oct. 18.—Edward McHugh of the Liverpool (England) Watermen's Union, who came to this country recently as a delegate of the International Society of Dock Laborers and Freight Handlers, held a secret conference today with a dozen members of the 'Longshoremen's Union of this city. The purpose of the conference was to get the several unions here to join the international society and to enlarge the organization. Plans were discussed and it was decided to follow the suggestions of Mr. McHugh in the matter of an international arrangement.

POLITICAL QUARREL ENDS FATALLY.

Lawrence Burkett Shot by a Neighbor at Anderson, Ind.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—John Patton renewed a political quarrel between Charles Goldsmith and Lawrence Burkett at Alexandria, and before it was known how Patton got into the trouble he had shot Burkett through the heart. Patton was captured and locked up today.

Families named Kelly and Johnson occupy one house and have been quarreling. The 4-year-old son of the Kellys peeped into the Johnson apartment, looking for his dog, and a bucket of scalding water was dashed in the boy's face, destroying the eyesight.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

Indian Territory and Oklahoma, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, generally fair weather and southeasterly winds.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, generally fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Wisconsin and Iowa, generally fair weather, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Minnesota, fair in southern, local snows followed by fair weather in northern portion, warmer, westerly winds.

Nebraska and South Dakota, generally fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds.

Upper Michigan, local snow, followed by fair, warmer, and light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 18, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Max. temp...	Direction of wind......	Precipitation, 12 hours....	State of weather....
Abilene	30.06	66	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.94	44	52	N.W.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.06	36	44	N.W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.78	48	50	N.W.	.10	Rain
Cairo	30.14	54	60	S.	....	Fair
Chicago	30.14	40	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	42	44	N.W.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.08	34	40	S.	Tr.	Clear
Davenport	30.12	40	44	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.10	44	50	S.E.	....	Fair
Detroit	30.12	36	42	W.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.00	58	68	E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.00	36	38	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	30.00	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.14	70	72	E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.10	46	62	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.08	34	42	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.06	58	64	N.W.	....	Fair
Huron	29.94	50	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.16	44	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	70	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.10	50	56	E.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.18	56	62	S.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.02	32	38	W.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.20	58	60	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.86	40	44	N.E.	.06	Rain
Nashville	30.16	52	58	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.14	66	70	N.	....	Clear
New York City	29.90	44	48	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.04	52	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.98	42	44	N.W.	.04	Snow
Palestine	30.12	66	74	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.14	38	42	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.94	62	70	E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.92	58	66	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.16	48	54	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.04	36	40	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.04	68	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	40	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	52	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.06	46	58	N.W.	....	Fair

DEATHS.

ARMBRUSTER—Josephine, only child of Joseph and Mary Nieman, and wife of Florence Armbruster. Funeral Monday at 2 o'clock from 409 Belden-av. Interment, St. Boniface.

FERREN—On Sunday, Oct. 18, Mrs. S. E. Ferren, beloved wife of A. D. Ferren and mother of Mrs. J. H. Long. Funeral from residence of her daugher, 867 Jackson-blvd., on Tuesday, 10 a. m. Burial at Rosehill.

HELLMUTH—Saturday, Oct. 17, Catherine Hellmuth. Funeral on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from late residence, 301 Cornell-st., near Noble, to St. Boniface Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

HAENISCH—Edward W. Haenisch, son of E. W. and Emily Haenisch, aged 10 years 4 months. Funeral on Monday, 2:30 p. m., from residence, 935 N. Halsted-st., to Wunders Cemetery.

McLEAN—Oct. 17, 1896, Gavin McLean, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, beloved husband of Margaret McLean. Funeral from residence, 1026 Le Moyne-st., on Oct. 19, 1:30 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery. Scottish papers please copy.

PETERSON—Oct. 18, Edward A., beloved son of Peter and Olivia Peterson, aged 17 years and 6 months. Funeral from residence, 641 Fullerton-av., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

RUSSELL—Maria Jessup, wife of Edward W. Russell, on Oct. 17, 1896. Funeral services at 10 a. m. on Monday, Oct. 19, at 1225 Chicago-av., Evanston. Interment at Sunderland, Mass.

COLISEUM—63d St. and Jackson Park.
BARNUM Horse Fair. 3-Ring Circus Hippodrome.
Menagerie. 50-Horse Act. Oriental India. BAILEY.
FIRST PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT
Thereafter Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.
Doors Open at 2 and 7.
Matinee Omitted Today on Account of the
Free Street Parade
Over Following Route (start at 7 a. m.)—61st-st. to South Park-av., to 63d-st., to Halsted-st., to Madison-st., to State-st., to Peck-ct., to Wabash-av., to Cottage Grove-av., to 55th-st., to Jefferson-av., to 60th-st., to Madison-av., to 61st-st., to the Coliseum.
Prices 25c, 50c, $1, $2.
Children Under 9 Half Price. Private Boxes $12.
Tickets at Estey & Camp's, 233 State-st. George F. Wisshack's, 186 West Madison-st. E. A. Schroeder's, 171 North Clark-st.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Filson & Errol, Grant & Norton, Barlow Brothers, Charles H. Duncan, Morrissey & Rich, Wheeler & Magee, Waldo Whipple, Brown & Brown, Quaker City Quartette, Frank Moran, Zorella Family, Murphy & Mack, Trovolo, Clark Sisters, The Tanakas, Carl Rikart.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Richard Golden, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Cad Wilson, Dare Brothers, Boxing Monkeys, McNulty Sisters, Kelly & Burgess, John Leslie, 4—Mimic Four—4, Evans & Vidocq, Alice Raymond, Howard & Bland, James Black, The McKees, The Aherns, Murray & Murray.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THE STODDARD LECTURES.
NEW LECTURES! CHARMING LECTURES!
FIRST STODDARD LECTURE ON AMERICA!
1—HEROIC AND ROMANTIC SCOTLAND.
2—OLD ENGLAND.
3—THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.
4—OLD AND NEW RUSSIA.
5—ATHENS AND VENICE (a dual subject).
These Lectures to be given in
FIVE COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE— A course of FIVE TUESDAY, FIVE WEDNESDAY, FIVE THURSDAY, FIVE FRIDAY EVENINGS, and FIVE SATURDAY MATINEES.
Course Tickets—$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, and $4.00.
SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.
HOPKINS
World's Greatest Cornet Virtuoso, LIBERATI
VITASCOPE Edison's Original and Famous.
—WIFE FOR WIFE—
AND A BIG BILL OF VAUDEVILLE ACTS.

HOPKINS WEST SIDE
Ladies' and Children's Matinees, 10 cents.
FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES.
..OLD TENNESSEE..
ONLY TEN, TWENTY, AND THIRTY CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT—MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
CHARLES HOPPER. CHIMMIE FADDEN.
CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
2D WEEK—SEVEN LAST TIMES.
WM. H. CRANE HIS WIFE'S FATHER
SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
Monday, Oct. 26—Mr. Crane in "The Governor of Kentucky." Seats now on sale.

SCHILLER THEATER.
MATINEES DAILY. SCHILLER CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Lydia Yeamans Titus, F. J. Titus, Ramza and Arno, Ed J. Heffernan, J. K. Emmett, Adele Purvis Onri, Redding & Stanton, James Gore Leroy.
Seats Reserved in Advance.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:15 P. M.
Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, 1:00, and 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains One Dollar

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
DOWN IN DIXIE. 25c Matinee Wednesday
Next Sunday—"BROTHER FOR BROTHER."

LAKE FRONT PANORAMA BUILDING,
Panorama Building, Opposite Battery D.
FOOD SHOW
Open Daily from 1 to 11 p. m.
25c—ADMISSION—25c.

HOOLEY'S—This Week Only.
MR. CLAY CLEMENT.
Tonight, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Nights and Wed. Mat.
THE NEW DOMINION.
Wed., Fri., and Sun. nights and Sat. Mat., "THE BELLS." Monday, Oct. 26, Mr. Chas. Frohman presents Bret Harte's successful play, "SUE."

THE COLUMBIA—Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Farewell Week and Change of Bill of
The Marvelously Gifted . . . FREGOLI
Next Week—WM. A. BRADY'S GREAT BIG Spectacular Production entitled
UNDER THE POLAR STAR.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Gayer Than The Gayest. MATHEWS & BULGER IN "AT GAY CONEY ISLAND"
Sunday Next—ROBERT MANTELL.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, Oct. 23..........2:30
Saturday Evening, Oct. 24..........8:15

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Sat.
FALSTAFF UP-TO-DATE.
Next Sunday—"MAN WITH THE IRON MASK."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22,
IAN MACLAREN
Box Office open. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Mgr.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2196.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8. Sam T. Jack's
FORTY THIEVES.
A Matchless Troop of Bright-eyed Robbers of the Heart.
Prices 10, 20, 30 cents.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT.

Daily, single copy	1 cent
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	6 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	11 cents

OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT AND ON TRAINS

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents

BY MAIL. IN ADVANCE.

Postage prepaid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.00
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.50
Sunday edition only, one year	2.00

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter at our risk.

NEW YORK OFFICE—164 WORLD BUILDING.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 44 pages, 3 cents; over 44 pages, 4 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 or 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

THE unbroken silence at Wolfert's Roost continues. When Bryan dined there he reckoned without his host.

IT is reported from New York that a certain well-known actress is to become a nun. Her friends regard the report as a joke, when, in fact, it is none.

THE single dollar is of little interest to the college world at the present time. Its circulating medium, judging from the football reports, is entirely V-shaped.

THE more certain it becomes that it is "all up" with silver, the more evident it is that it is all "up" with wheat, so that in this respect they are keeping in touch.

IT is rumored that the letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson has mysteriously disappeared. If it was as redhot as the rest of his literary output it has probably melted.

A PENNSYLVANIA iron company has invested $1,000,000 in pig-iron because of its assurance that McKinley will be elected. This information will make Bryan writhe again as indicating another revival of trust.

MRS. LEASE made a fair record in New York when she shook the two hands of Altgeld in one minute and seven seconds. It will take Illinois a trifle longer to shake Altgeld, but it will be done more thoroughly.

THE young actress named Hobart continues to attract public attention because of the report that she is a niece of the Republican candidate for Vice-President, and that report continues to be untrue, as Mr. Hobart has definitely declared.

MR. HANNA has done a little figuring and finds that Bryan will receive probably 61 Electoral votes. It will be noticed that the talismanic numbers 6 and 1 continue to cling to the Popocratic candidate even in this preliminary obituary notice.

IT is suggested that Oct. 31 be made "Flag day," and that all persons who expect to vote for McKinley—in other words, patriotic citizens—display the Stars and Stripes from their residences on that day. It is a happy idea. Out with the bunting.

AN epidemic of diphtheria is raging in a section of Iowa caused, it is said, by rabbits. When this information reaches Bryan we can expect to see his trail through the country strewn with rabbits' feet. He can hardly risk throat trouble by continuing to harbor diphtheria producers.

NEW YORK has rolled up a total registration of 331,189 in its four days, against a registration of 293,507 in Chicago in one day. When Chicago's second day is recorded next Tuesday it will be found probably about 60,000 in excess of the figures in the East. Result as usual, Chicago first.

THE bandit industry in Oklahoma seems to have enjoyed a share of the general wave of returning prosperity, and six leaders of the profession are now dividing the wealth of the town of Carney, which they acquired in one comprehensive swoop. It appears that Carney boasts of the possession of twelve stores and a postoffice, a total of thirteen business places, and this is the unlucky number of places which the robber band visited. The freedom of the town was given to the six distinguished visitors, and they took everything else of value in sight. A trail appears to be all they left when they went away, and the residents were unable to convert that into any form of usefulness. The town will doubtless be reincarneyated.

THE "whisker question," which has raised a tempest in the glee and mandolin clubs of the University of Chicago, has revealed also some whisker specialties which require some more specific definition. The fact that members of these musical organizations cannot wear beards may be distressing to the bearded members, but it is not so distressing to the public as the list of beard novelties which accompanies the mandate. Interest in the main question is dwarfed when compared to the interest in what may be meant by the "Tennessee beard," the "breakwater whisker," "sky pilots," "lady-killers," "Nokomis," and "cavaliers." If higher education has made such progress as to discover six new brands of whisker it is time the fact should be heralded in some less casual way than appears in the anti-beard crusade.

AFTER a protracted and somewhat ominous silence the "band of eight American theosophists which started out recently on a tour of the world" has been heard from and it is gratifying to note that the tour is proving a marked success. It will be remembered that Mrs. Tingley is the leader of the occult company and her mystic powers have already raised a doubt as to whether she is a second Mme. Blavatsky or whether Mme. Blavatsky was a second Mrs. Tingley. As Mme. Blavatsky has been proved a great fraud Mrs. Tingley naturally will not desire to have this point settled. The theosophists appear to have scored their greatest feat in Holland, being able, according to the reports, "to know all about each town before they visit it," a circumstance which has greatly mystified the inhabitants, who are not given much to encyclopedic pursuits.

IF there is any such person as "the Rev. John Oiler of Cincinnati, O., a Baptist minister," and if he has made a wager, as reported, that in the event of McKinley's election he will preach a sermon "with his coat, vest, and trousers turned wrong side out," we commend him to the tender ministrations of his friends. David Armstrong Jr., the coal operator, who is alleged to have wagered similarly to reverse his attire and hear Mr. Oiler preach if Bryan be elected, is quite as much in need of attention, although he is not menaced by any fear that he will be called on to make any further exhibition of his idiocy. Mr. Oiler should be taken to some quiet retreat and cared for until all symptoms of his present hallucination disappear. Then he should slip out of the ministry and take up some work which will furnish him light outdoor exercise. It seems incredible, but science has advanced so rapidly that even worse cases than his have been cured.

ALTGELD'S SORE TOE.

Nine-tenths of the long speech with which Altgeld afflicted his New York audience Saturday night was devoted to a fruitless attempt to controvert the settled principle enunciated by Attorney-General Harmon that—

> While the Federal Government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere, within the territory of the States which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it can make no difference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory. This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties.

To carry out this principle it has been provided by law that—

> Whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory it shall be lawful for the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States.

The transportation of the mails and the regulation of inter-State commerce are matters which come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. The question whether the enforcement of Federal laws relative to either of these subjects is prevented by unlawful obstructions is one for the President to decide. The decision is not left to the Governor of a State, the Sheriff of a county, or the Mayor of a city.

By the law quoted above the President is empowered to call out State militia to enforce a national law, or to use the army and navy of the United States. He can do whichever he deems best. He is not required to begin by calling on a Governor, or Sheriff, or a Mayor for assistance.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the President "to take care that the laws be faithfully enforced." Congress has not endeavored to put it out of his power to do so by binding his hands, but has enacted laws which give him ample authority.

If he makes an unlawful use of his authority he can be impeached, or Congress can censure him. But Congress indorsed all that President Cleveland did in the Debs case, and the Supreme Court has sustained him. That he had the law on his side cannot be denied.

The facts were on his side also. All who lived in Chicago twenty-seven months ago know that Debs and his allies went where they had no business to go, and by lawless acts prevented the enforcement of United States laws. They know that the local and State authorities did not remove those obstructionists, and that the officers of the United States courts could not, and that at the request of the latter Cleveland did remove those obstructionists.

A New York audience cannot be expected to have that personal familiarity with the facts that Chicagoans have, and for that reason Altgeld went there to deliver his "vindication." He went in search of ignorant hearers. He found them, and they were as uninterested as they were ignorant.

Altgeld laid stress on the fact that he was a lawyer, had been a Judge, and had studied the Constitution. And yet nowhere in his long, bitter talk did he give any evidence that he recognized the distinction between the enforcement of State laws by a President and the enforcement of national laws by him. A President can do the former only when there is "domestic violence" and he is applied to by the Governor or the Legislature. He must do the latter whenever an emergency arises, or he violates his oath of office.

Altgeld professes to believe that when a Federal law is violated within a State the President cannot act without having first applied to the Governor or being requested by him to enforce that violated national law. That was the theory of the secessionists of 1861.

Altgeld abused the courts as well as the President. He denounced what he called "government by injunction." Injunctions were secured on Debs and many of his followers. They were simply notices that certain acts were in violation of certain laws, and if they did not cease from the commission of those acts they would be punished.

That is not "government by injunction." It is merely giving notice that there is a government; that there are laws, and that their violation will be punished. The serving of such notices is a humane act. Men, even though ignorant of the laws, are by a legal assumption familiar with them, and are punished though ignorant.

Therefore the United States court displayed great consideration for the Debs rioters when it went to the trouble of telling them they would get hurt if they did not clear out from where they had no business to be. The right of a court to enjoin is a venerable one. Its power to punish when its kindly warnings are treated with contempt has never been questioned in the past.

Nor would Altgeld question it now, nor would he claim that the right of local self-government was invaded by Cleveland had not he been Governor of Illinois and if he had not felt that he was autocrat of Illinois, and that nothing should be done within the State until he had been consulted.

His swollen self-esteem was wounded by what Cleveland did. The suppression of Debs without asking his permission turned all his gall into venom. The wound his vanity received has never been forgiven. All he is seeking for is revenge. Free silver is with him a secondary consideration. The triumph of Bryan is of minor importance, except so far as it "vindicates" Altgeld.

He stubbed his toe in 1894. It hurts him still. He thinks his sufferings are a national question. Such is his conceit that he went to New York, not to talk for Bryan or free silver, but to discourse for two hours on his sore toe, and to ask New-Yorkers if there was no balm in Gilead that they could get for him.

For his personal grievances New-Yorkers care nothing. The doctrine he is contending for, that Federal laws cannot be enforced in New York without the consent of the Governor, is not accepted by them. Therefore Altgeld has made nothing out of his visit, nor has Bryan gained any votes, nor has the Supreme Court been shaken to its foundations.

Altgeld has simply displayed once more his malevolent disposition and his colossal vanity. Chicagoans have long been aware of the existence of those unpleasant peculiarities. New York, after having heard him, will have a better knowledge of his nature, and will think of him as Chicago does.

THE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

In his Madison square speech Mr. Bryan stated that—

> Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets.

The owners of the 1,800 millions of savings bank deposits did not see the force of this reasoning. To the allegation that a drop to the silver standard would strip them of half their deposits Bryan's reply was that adherence to the gold standard would deprive them of all their money, "because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets."

Bryan did not explain why they would be unable. He did not show why they would fail to get back the money they have put into government bonds, or municipal bonds, or other bonds, in which the savings banks invest so extensively.

Recently Bryan returned to the savings bank issue, and was a little more definite. He explained that adherence to the gold standard will make it impossible for banks to pay their depositors because—

> Deposits are secure only when banks can collect the money loaned, and if you loan money on Western lands and then drive down the value of the land you destroy the security the banks hold for what they owe you.

So Bryan's argument may be stated thus: The savings banks of the United States have loaned all their money on Western lands. The maintenance of the gold standard will force down the value of those lands one-half and more, so that the mortgageors will be unable to pay what they owe, and the lands will not bring anything when the mortgages are foreclosed. Therefore, the depositors will get nothing, though the banks will hold countless farms bid in at foreclosure sales.

In the first place, of the 1,800 millions in the hands of the banks very little, comparatively speaking, has been loaned on Western lands. The amount is so small that if every one of those loans were blotted out the bank depositors would get all their money back.

In the next place, the loans on Western lands have not been unprofitable ones in the past, with the exception of those made to men who went to farming in the semi-arid regions of Kansas and Nebraska. In many instances their farms turned out to be worth less than the money loaned on them. But that was not owing to the "deadly blight" of the gold standard.

It was because of a lack of rain. It has not been claimed yet that the adoption of the silver standard will increase the rainfall west of the one hundredth meridian.

In the next place, the gold standard does not drive down the value of Western lands. If that allegation is true, when is the driving-down process to begin? The gold standard has been in active operation for eighteen years, but on it the average Western lands persist in rising in value.

There have been instances where the owners of land have allowed it to run down and depreciate in value. But their bad farming must be held responsible for that, and not the gold standard.

And even if the value of Western lands were to begin to fall now, the loans on them are not made for a century or half a century, but for five years. There will be no such depreciation during that length of time as to make the lender's security valueless.

The sum and substance of it is that Bryan fails utterly to show that the savings bank depositors will lose a cent by adherence to the gold standard, while he admits unhesitatingly that in the event of the triumph of his policy the dollars the depositors draw out of the savings banks will have less purchasing power than those they put in.

With the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the dollars paid out would buy only half as much as the dollars paid in. That being the case, who out of the nearly four million voters who are savings bank depositors is going to vote for Bryan and his destructive policy?

THE MIDDLE WEST NEVER FAILS.

There has for some time been an apprehension among Eastern Republicans and sound money men that the States of the Middle West, and Illinois in particular, have been so tainted with the free silver heresy that they are politically uncertain and may fail to do their duty at the November election. It is time this apprehension should be removed. It is time that Eastern Republicans should fully realize that Illinois and the Middle West States not only are safely Republican, but that they are going to pile up majorities in November for McKinley and Hobart, for sound money and national honor, which will challenge the majorities in the Eastern States.

The center of the Middle West was at one time in Pennsylvania. It was regarded as the keystone of the national arch, but that keystone has been moved farther West. It is now in Illinois and the States surrounding it. They will bear the brunt of the battle and they will claim a full share of the victory Nov. 3. The Middle West will not fail. It has never failed in any emergency. It was in the forefront of the War of the Rebellion. It furnished the great battle Captains and the great and wise President who stood at the helm during those stormy years. It fought slavery with undaunted courage and persistency. It kept step to the music of the Union. It made its impress felt upon the battlefield, in the councils of the Nation, in securing emancipation, and in forever destroying the abhorrent system of human slavery. It has always fought secession and repudiation and stood for the national authority as against State rights.

The Middle West has always defended the principles of the National Government and the binding force of the Constitution. There has been no disunion sentiment within its borders. There is no jealousy between the States of the Middle West as there was in colonial days between Eastern States, and as there was after the War of the Revolution—a jealousy which but for the emigration to Western States might have menaced the experiment of free government.

The Middle Western States stand as a unit for honest money, for honest payment of debts, and against repudiation, debasement of money, degradation of national honor, and government by anarchy. They have no sympathy with Bryan's scheme of dishonest money for swindling creditors, with Altgeld's denunciations of the Federal Government for protecting its property and maintaining its authority, with Tillman's revolutionary projects, or with any of the conspirators who have joined hands to precipitate dishonor and ruin upon this country. They are faithful to the principles of the government and to the Constitution, and Nov. 3 Illinois, with its surrounding States, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, will be found marching solidly to victory. The Middle West has never failed and it will not fail then.

ONE COURSE ONLY OPEN FOR ENGLAND IN TURKEY.

There is in England no more clear-headed student of the Turkish question than Henry Norman, and his review of the situation in the current number of the Cosmopolis is convincing and distinctly hopeful. Although he arrives at the same conclusion as to England's duty as Mr. Gladstone uttered in his recent great speech on this question, his reasoning is more lucid than was Gladstone's and the road to action seems more plainly defined. In the first place, he emphasizes the real relation of the powers in this terse paragraph—

> There is precisely one Christian European power which keenly, almost desperately, desires to strike down "the Great Assassin." That is Great Britain. There is precisely one Christian European power which protects him. That is Russia. Everybody knows this. If these two could only agree upon a course of action, the other four would follow quietly enough to its realization.

The impossibility of agreement always has been the obstacle to reforms, and back of all the pretexts for opposition raised from time to time by Russia has been one preeminent ambition which Mr. Norman thus picturesquely describes—

> In Constantinople center the vastest ambitions of the race of Czars. For over a century the great White Power has descended toward the Queen of Cities. Over mountains has she come, hostile peoples has she subdued, treaties has she made and treaties has she torn up, armies has she raised and navies built, wars has she waged, and countries has she absorbed in her march. On the surface her policy has changed so often that the story of them would be a tapestry for variegation; at heart it has never altered one iota. She is coming to the Mediterranean, and she is coming there through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Her purpose is as fixed as fate, and she is prepared to be as patient as Providence in its accomplishment. But so long as she exists she will never relinquish it. Bit by bit Turkey has rotted; step by step the Cossack with his cross has advanced. Today he is almost within striking distance.

With such a version of Russia's "diabolical ambition" who can hope or even dream of Russian aid in establishing reform in Turkey, or what nation can hope to intervene and escape a war? In fact, Russia's heart is gladdened by the butcheries, for every drop of Armenian blood records the passage of another hour that lessens her time of waiting. "The Czar freed Bulgaria to help him," says Mr. Norman. "Bulgaria turned and blocked his path. He does not purpose to free anybody else. To weaken Turkey he fostered the Armenian revolt at the beginning—the first revolutionaries in Anatolia were Russian Armenians; as soon as Great Britain sympathized and spoke of autonomy for Armenia he drew back and left the Armenians to the Sultan's wolves. 'No more Bulgarias,' he said." The horror of the civilized world, however, seems in the opinion of Mr. Norman to be welcomed by Russia as a powerful agency towards the realization of her ambition, and he expresses it in these words attributed to the Czar—

> Let the Turk rot—Europe is almost ready to welcome any solution with gratitude. A few more years, a few more massacres, a few more acts of bankruptcy, a few more alarms elsewhere, and Russia will positively be invited to slip in.

And completing the picture himself Mr. Norman adds—

> Then the long march will be over, the vision of the Czars will be accomplished, the long-haired priests will chant as the Cross rises over St. Sophia; and while the tired Cossack sleeps upon his arms awhile to range afar in fresh dreams, the cartographers will mix their colors for a new map of Europe.

Taken in connection with this deep-seated ambition of Russia, an ambition that is satisfied to reach its goal by a policy of peace and infinite, stoical patience, the dilemma of England is almost pathetic. In the face of the public demand for action, which has spread throughout Great Britain, it is inconceivable that the government can continue much longer to do nothing. And yet actively to interfere for the purpose of establishing a real reform would be to invite inevitably a war with Russia and Turkey, with Russia aided surely by France, probably by Austria, and possibly by Germany. Such a war, of course, would be suicidal, and would be justified only by a direct attack of the most grave character against the interests of England itself.

Mr. Gladstone recently suggested a middle, tentative course, and this Mr. Norman advocates as the only course that in honor is left open to England. As Mr. Norman expresses it:

> I would have England send Sir Philip Currie to Yildiz with a message to the Sultan that henceforth England looks upon him as a barbarian and an outlaw, and that she will no longer entertain diplomatic or other relations with him; that the British Embassy would be immediately withdrawn from Constantinople, and that his passports would be handed simultaneously to Costaki Pasha in London; that all necessary commercial business would be transacted by the Consul-General, and that if direct British interests were threatened the Admiral of the British fleet in Levantine waters would act at his own discretion. It is probable that this step would be followed by identical action on the part of the United States. The Sultan, I am convinced, would fall into abject fear at being left thus alone with Russia—for that is what it would amount to—and the continental powers would be placed in a very embarrassing position as the supporters of savagery. Another massacre would absolutely force their hands.

By this action there is nothing for England to lose and everything to gain. Moreover, it seems the only action that can be taken which offers any hope of Armenian reforms without plunging Europe in war. If England should adopt such a plan there seems no good reason why the United States should not follow the lead. It may prove to be an entering wedge of civilization in Turkey. It is worth an honest trial.

ALTGELD'S WICKED ADVICE.

Altgeld attempts to join issue with Maj. McKinley. He states in all his speeches that—

> Maj. McKinley says it is more important to open the mills to the workingmen than to open the mints to the mine-owners. Suppose we open all the mills and start them running, how long will they stay open with no farmers to take their products? I say to the Major that the only key that will open the mills and keep them open is bimetallism.

But what will the farmers do with their products if the mills are not open, and the urban population of forty millions has no money with which to buy those products, only a small percentage of which can be exported? Will those products rot on their hands?

The case is as broad as it is long. The farmers need the products of the workingmen, and the latter need those of the farmer. Neither can get along without the other. In order that the country may prosper both should be busy.

The farmers have been busy during the last few months. They have worked hard and their output of products has been great. But the workingmen have not been thus actively engaged. Some of them have had nothing to do. Others have worked only a part of the time. Consequently their output has been limited. They have had fewer products to exchange for the products of the farmers.

One of the members of the industrial partnership has been idle, and, therefore, both have fared rather badly. Maj. McKinley's proposition is that that idle member shall be enabled to go to work. A more sensible suggestion could not be made.

The moment the mills are opened and the employés begin receiving wages they will be able to buy the products of the farmers, and then the price of those products will advance in response to the increased demand. For the farmers have the products, but there is a scarcity of buyers.

Altgeld proclaims, however, that "the only key which will open the mills and keep them open is bimetallism"—not genuine bimetallism, but the silver monometallism which he calls by that name. Altgeld's advice is to "take a hair of the dog that bit you"—that which caused the disease will cure the disease.

For it was the fear of the silver monometallism which he miscalls bimetallism—the fear of the attendant depreciation and contraction of the currency and confiscation of credits—which has closed so many mills. Altgeld asserts that the bringing to pass of that contraction and confiscation will reopen them.

He does not believe that. No intelligent man does. But Altgeld does believe that silver monometallism will enable those who are in debt, of whom he is one, to get rid of their debts by the payment of half the amount without surrendering any of the property which was security for the indebtedness. Altgeld does not care whether the mills are open or closed, but he does want his financial slate sponged clean.

Maj. McKinley proposes that that fear which has closed the mills be banished, believing that when that has been done the mills will reopen, and all will be well. That is not the remedy of a quack doctor, but of a sensible physician who sees the necessity of removing the cause of the patient's disease.

McKinley is in the right and all that is needed to banish the business depression which afflicts the country is for the voters to reject the malicious, dishonest advice of Altgeld and accept that of McKinley. The rejection of Bryan and the doctrines he teaches, by an immense majority, will restore the prosperity of 1892.

BRYAN MAKES NO APOLOGY FOR CHEATING THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Mr. Bryan, Popocratic candidate for President on the issue of degrading the American dollar to the value of 50 cents, has spent the last two weeks racing over Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, where he delivered a hundred so-called speeches on political questions.

One class of people—the pensioners—turned out largely to hear what he had to say on one subject, which deeply interests them—viz.: the kind of money in which their pensions are to be paid if he and the Popocrats come into power next March.

At the last official report the number of old Union soldiers and soldiers' widows who drew pensions from the government in money of the value of gold residing in the three States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, in which he delivered those scores of speeches, was as follows:

Wisconsin pensioners	27,738
Minnesota pensioners	16,206
Michigan pensioners	46,258
Total old soldiers	90,202

The amount of pensions paid to them per year is close to 14 millions of dollars. Most of these men have sons of voting age. Many have brothers that did not serve in the army and brothers who have not applied for pensions. Most of those brothers have sons who are voters. They have also sisters who have voting sons.

Take these 90,000 old soldiers in the three States named, with voting sons, their brothers and sisters and their voting sons, and they will cast Nov. 3 not less than 250,000 votes.

Every one of those voters is bitterly opposed to having the pensions of the old fighters for the Union cut down 50 per cent or any other per cent. The old vets are uncompromisingly hostile to being paid in depreciated, half value money. Fifty-cent dollars don't go with them, however it may be with certain men of doubtful morals who want them for the purpose of foisting them on their creditors from whom they got good 100-cent dollars.

If their comrade, Maj. McKinley, is elected President the old vets feel perfectly certain they will continue to be paid in good, full value money as they have been for the last twenty years.

But if Bryan, the Confederate and Popocratic candidate, is elected on the issue of changing the money standard from gold to 16-to-1 50-cent free-silver dollars, will not that be the kind of money in which their pensions will thereafter be paid? Because, if it is, that would cut down their value one-half below what they now are or have been for many years.

It was natural, therefore, that these old Union soldiers and their sons, brothers, and nephews were anxious to hear what the Popocratic Presidential candidate might have to say on this very important matter to them. He well knew they were quite anxious to have him explain how he proposed to have them paid in good, full value money when the Popocratic platform and scheme propose to pay all other classes of creditors bad, half value money for the good money due them.

What did Mr. Bryan tell them? Nothing. What explanation did he make? None. What condolence did he offer them? None whatever. What apology did he make for advocating a scheme that would defraud them out of one-half the value of the pension money Congress had voted for their support? He offered no apology or excuse to them. He treated them and their pensions with silence and neglect or contempt. Yet he wants them, though no friend of theirs, to vote for him and against their own interests and their true friend and old comrade, Maj. McKinley. He has raced up and down and backwards and forth over those States on a special train since the first of October, making speeches in favor of cheating creditors, and that is all the satisfaction he gave old Union-savers and their voting relatives and friends. And he has done this same thing in all the other States where he has spoken ever since he was nominated.

How many of the old soldiers and their voting relatives propose to support such a man for President, and vote for Popocratic candidates for Congress and candidates for the Legislature, to make United States Senators next winter, to pass a law debasing the American dollar to the value of 50 cents, and have these 16 to 1 dollars, worth 50 cents, thrust on the old Union defenders as good enough for them and their services? If the old soldiers and their relatives are human in feeling and are actuated by sentiments of right, fair play, and honest dealing W. J. Bryan will not receive the vote of any of them. No, not of one.

WHAT is the use of Jones giving McKinley those eighty-one Electoral votes when he can just as easily give the whole 447 to Bryan? Mr. Jones forgets himself.

WILLIE BRYAN has spoken to audiences of men only and women only. He ought to give a talk now to his fellow-boys.

CANDIDATE BRYAN says the poor man has no chance in this country. Yet he claims to be a poor man, and he has no doubt he is going to be elected President.

"AN OLD SOLDIER" sends a campaign song, to be sung to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching":

Old comrades to the front,
Again our country calls;
And we must answer promptly, as before.
Our country is in danger
From this Popocratic stranger,
And we must defend our flag again once more.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, we'll go a-marching,
Marching to this old refrain.
We will vote for honest money,
For McKinley and protection,
And we'll save our glorious country once again.

We have space for only half of the poem, for David B. Metcalf submits a song called "McKinley, the Soldier and Statesman":

Go, unfurl sweet freedom's banner, let it flaunt the azure sky,
Let McKinley and protection ever be our rallying cry.
Over hill and over valley let its notes with joy resound,
For the people have a leader who with victory will be crowned;
To the toiler let prosperity come and chase the clouds away,
That light may give joy forever, and prosperity with him stay.

Rally then around McKinley, and to victory we will go,
For prosperity and protection shall be ours to know.

Mr. Metcalf's production is abbreviated in turn to make room for "The Song We Used to Sing," by "Eric":

"There's a good time coming," was the song we used to sing;
And how we yelled the chorus—"with a heart for anything;"
Glasses were clinked together, hands and feet tattooed the rhyme,
For we believed it was a-coming in the good old time.

But now 'tis "hard times" always, and hope is well nigh dead;
And the black flag of "foreboding" has waved too long ahead;
Ah! where is the song to cheer us, like the old we used to sing,
With the clatter and the shouting that made the rafters ring?

Where, indeed? But we are compelled to leave out a part of "Eric's" song in order that Mrs. "M. I. B." may introduce what she calls a "Parody on Fremont":

McKinley told them when the war first begun
How to save the Union and the way it should be done,
But Bill Bryan had his way till the Union was in fears,
Then they called for the help of the colored volunteers.

Then give us McKinley, all free, without a stain;
We'll fight to defend him as our fathers did, so brave;
And the gallant Company A will make Bill Bryan dance;
We'll stand by McKinley if we only have a chance.

This is all right, except that Mr. Bryan was a babe in arms when the "war first begun." We believe, however, that the survivors of the gallant Company A will do their best to make him dance Nov. 3. It is due to Mrs. M. I. B. to state that the one-half of her parody which is unavoidably crowded out is fully as good as the half we publish.

We close the poetical symposium for this occasion by giving an extract from a "Song for Gold," written by "C. C. W.," Chicago:

Awake! mighty Nation, awake, O, awake!
The time draweth near, and thy weal is at stake.
Roll the ball of oppression to the deep sea;
Let it no longer wreck this "land of the free."

Yes, Nation, arouse; turn the turbulent wave;
Let it no longer mock this, this "home of the brave."
Outstretch thy vast arm—make a Chief in thy fold,
Endowed with high wisdom, whose standard is gold.

The trouble with the campaign songsters is that their songs are just twice as long as they ought to be.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says there are more than 6,000 kinds of mixed drinks in America. Probably half of them are comprised in Philadelphia's drinking water alone.

THE sensible turkey will take to the woods very early in November this year.

THERE was nothing in Gov. Altgeld's New York speech that threw any light whatever on the contents of those vaults.

THE Popocratic pyramid of 1896 is built in this fashion:

NJ
A O
Y N
R E
B S
ALTGELD

FRESH LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Darwin, widow of the great evolutionary scientist, is dead.

Jean Ingelow, the English poet and novelist, is reported to be seriously ill. She is now 76 years of age.

Though Du Maurier had finished the text of "The Martian" at the time of his death, he had not quite completed the illustrations.

Thomas Hardy is now on the continent preparing for publication in book form his novel, "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved," which appeared serially in a London magazine in 1892.

The Homiletic Review thinks it has started a "great forward movement for the immediate conquest of the world for Christ," and devotes part of its October number to a symposium on the subject.

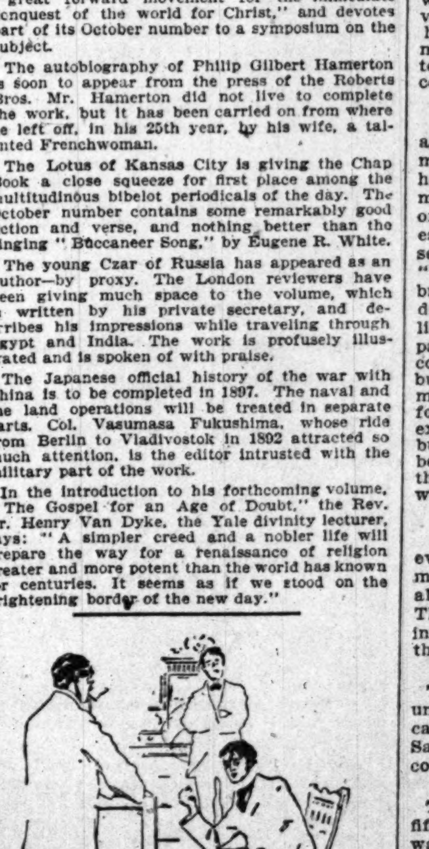
The autobiography of Philip Gilbert Hamerton is soon to appear from the press of the Roberts Bros. Mr. Hamerton did not live to complete the work, but it has been carried on from where he left off, in his 25th year, by his wife, a talented Frenchwoman.

The Lotus of Kansas City is giving the Chap Book a close squeeze for first place among the multitudinous bibelot periodicals of the day. The October number contains some remarkably good fiction and verse, and nothing better than the ringing "Buccaneer Song," by Eugene R. White.

The young Czar of Russia has appeared as an author—by proxy. The London reviewers have been giving much space to the volume, which is written by his private secretary, and describes his impressions while traveling through Egypt and India. The work is profusely illustrated and is spoken of with praise.

The Japanese official history of the war with China is to be completed in 1897. The naval and the land operations will be treated in separate parts. Col. Vasumasa Fukushima, whose ride from Berlin to Vladivostok in 1892 attracted so much attention, is the editor intrusted with the military part of the work.

In the introduction to his forthcoming volume, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Yale divinity lecturer, says: "A simpler creed and a nobler life will prepare the way for a renaissance of religion greater and more potent than the world has known for centuries. It seems as if we stood on the brightening border of the new day."



Artist (exhibiting portrait of Miss Vandersnooks)—"Nice figure, hasn't she?"
Friend—"Yes, about $50,000!"
Artist—"This is my masterpiece."
First Friend—"Quite a dream."
Artist—"I expect to get $2,000 for it."
Second Friend—"Another dream."—Truth.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

AMUSEMENTS.

"At Gay Coney Island," a musical farce by Lenin C. Tees, was brought out last evening at the Haymarket by Mathews and Bulger and a company of farceurs of the rough-and-ready sort. While the piece is not a model of refined humor, and is the merest horseplay in comparison with the Canary and Lederer production, which it more or less imitates, it is nevertheless highly entertaining. A slight but laughable story affords a frame into which are set a hundred amusing incidents and numberless lively specialties. All of these are bright; and some of them, particularly those which introduce musical numbers, are really meritorious.

Maurice Levi is given credit for the musical compositions of the piece. He has prepared a number of bright, tuneful airs, but for the most part he has been content to reecho once again the snatches of tunes which street whistlers and barrel organs pour into the air from morning till night. This is unpardonable in him, for he manifestly has the ability to do something better.

In giving credit for the authorship of the piece one should not forget to mention the part Messrs. Mathews and Bulger have had in it. They have been known heretofore as variety artists, and exceedingly good ones at that. But they have not felt the need of changing any material feature of their "sketch" for at least two years. Nor have they given it up now. They have amplified it, and spread it in patches here and there throughout the new piece. To be sure, some of their oft-worked "gags" are still potent enough to raise a smile, but the most of them, alas, are worn and feeble from long service.

But Mathews and Bulger are two comical fellows and they have brought with them a well-chosen though small company. Jennie Whitbeck, a little woman with a sweet voice and sprightly manners, sings several songs very commendably, and is invariably most enthusiastically received. Josie Demill, too, has a pleasing voice and plays the violin with no little skill.

* * *

Morgan Gibney, a comedian who has always been popular on the North Side, brought out a play new to Chicago at the Lincoln yesterday. It is called "Falstaff Up-to-Date." The play is a popularized farce comedy version of Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," set forth in modern dress. The maker has drawn somewhat also from other classical sources, and gets an effective scene for the closing act from Sheridan's "The Rivals"; but others have before this pilfered from these sources, and the public has seemed to palliate the literary offense, providing only the writer has produced something interesting.

This Mr. Gibney's playwright has done. His play is consistent and full of bright, harmless fun; for when will one cease to laugh at Falstaff's ludicrous predicaments? What is more to the point, it is a vast improvement over the common run of farce comedy. Now and then a song and dance, a "specialty," is interposed to brighten up a scene, and a bibulous Kentucky Colonel of the conventional type has been set into the piece with good effect. Altogether the production is pleasing.

Mr. Gibney takes the leading rôle creditably; and his company is adequate, Miss Gibney, in the part of one of the fun-loving wives, being particularly pleasing. The scenery is elaborate.

* * *

"Boccaccio" was given by Welb & Wachsner's company from the Pabst Theater, Milwaukee, in German in McVicker's last night. Two rôles were especially well sustained—the Fiametta by Frau Vizay-Heiber, as guest, and the Prince by Herr Magnus Martins. The Fiametta was sung with exceedingly pleasing effect, and the Prince's rôle given with a naturalness in spirit and vivacity in advance of any recent performance of the part by an English-speaking singer. Shortcomings there were, mainly in the chorus, but the effect in the ensemble was of that studious care and attention to detail such as might be awaited from a German organization. The atmosphere and legitimate action instilled into the play would have been a beneficent object lesson to some light-opera managers presently in mind. It might, in a measure, have demonstrated that which goes to make full houses, as was the case last night, and enthusiastic ones, as well. The presentation was musically conducted by Herr Max Winne.

* * *

Mrs. Desmond T. Earle, formerly Minnie Conway, and a well-known emotional actress in America upwards of twenty years ago, died in London last week. She was the daughter of James B. Conway, who was for years the manager of the old Brooklyn Theater, Brooklyn. Mrs. D. P. Bowers was an aunt who for more than two decades starred throughout the country. The father, James B. Conway, was also noted in his day as a comedian. This recalls that he was manager of the Brooklyn Theater when it was burned in December, 1876, and nearly 200 persons perished.

The year previous to this memorable catastrophe Miss Conway was married to Jules Levy, the cornetist. She then withdrew from the stage. The union was not altogether fortunate, and later she was married to Mr. Earle, an Englishman.

* * *

Johnstone Bennett, who is better known for her eccentricities than for any transcendent histrionic ability, has given out "with all seriousness" that she will enter a convent, but not immediately. She has an engagement with S. Miller Kent in a vaudeville sketch, which they are playing at Proctor's, and in justice to him, so she says, it would not be right to "cut" her acquaintance with the sordid world. But Miss Bennett, or "Johnny," as she is sometimes called, is a novel advertiser. She had a bright idea a few weeks ago, when she announced with the same seriousness she would henceforth have a male valet. The venture has not been a greater success than her "legitimate" efforts. Forsooth, she may be so much disheartened at the attempt to make a man of herself that she will be content now to be a woman.

* * *

It is significant of the greater liberality and tolerance of the public in theatrical matters that the music halls of London have been granted full licenses by the Common Council to exhibit "living pictures" or whatever else is demanded by the greatest number of amusement-seekers. Those self-appointed guardians of public morals, "elderly British matrons, armed with umbrellas," as they are described in London dispatches, opposed the granting of the licenses, as they have done for several years past. They were doubtless inspired by a commendable desire to better their fellows; but they left out of account the human element; or, at any rate, they urged their reform at the wrong end. People enjoy such exhibitions, not because they are wicked, but because they appeal to a sense of the beautiful; and, while the public demands them it may be depended upon to keep them within the bounds of propriety.

* * *

Clay Clement appeared at Hooley's last evening in "The New Dominion," a romantic comedy of Virginian life, which has already been reviewed in these columns. The engagement will end next Sunday evening. On Wednesday Mr. Clement will essay the part of Mathias in "The Bells."

* * *

The Sinbad company, owing, it is said, to unsettled conditions in the East, has been called in until after the election, closing on Saturday evening last at Albany, N. Y. The company left immediately for Chicago.

* * *

The Henderson Opera company is in the fifth week of its engagement at the Broadway Theater, Denver. After one week at Kansas City, beginning on Monday next, the company will return to Chicago to begin rehearsals for the season at Clifford's Olympia.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

New Medical Discovery.

A hydrostatic method for examining the abdomen has been explained by Dr. M. Sée to the Paris Académie de Médicine. He submerges the patient completely in a bath, when the abdominal walls tend to float upward, relieving the pressure on the viscera and enabling a more easy and accurate observation of the organs to be made by palpitation.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER

THEODORE SCZULARESKI SHOT BY HIS NEIGHBOR WEGOZNOWSKI.

Goes to Remonstrate with the Assassin for Striking His Wife—The Man Refuses to Apologize and Begins Firing—He Is Arrested by Henry Ochs, a Saloonkeeper—Asserts He Was First Attacked—This the Widow Denies.

Because he demanded that Wadeslav Wegoznowski, his neighbor, should apologize for striking his wife, Theodore Sczulareski, a steamfitter, was shot and killed last evening by Wegoznowski, a wood carver, who said he had no apologies to make.

The tragedy happened in the basement of the two-story and a half frame tenement, No. 155 West Division street, and the dead man's wife, whose injured feelings led to the homicide, was the only witness. As her husband fell she ran shrieking into the street.

After watching the dying man fall across a chair and expire, the murderer, with the smoking revolver still clutched in his hand, stood and contemplated his deed. He had not moved in his tracks, apparently, when Henry Ochs, a saloonkeeper, No. 834 Milwaukee avenue, entered the basement, understood the situation at a glance, and took the weapon from Wegoznowski's hand. Then Ochs led the man to a patrol-box, where he turned in a call for the wagon. When it came he startled the trio of bluecoats with the calm remark:

"You want to lock this man up for murder."

Tells of Indignity Suffered.

Mrs. Sczulareski told her husband last night at the supper table that Wegoznowski had struck her two days before after a dispute over the quarrels of the children. She said she had not told him of the blow at the time because she did not want him to excite himself about it.

The husband felt the indignity offered by his brother Pole nono the less for finding it out late, and he went at once to the basement where the offender and his family dwelt to demand satisfaction. His wife followed him.

The indignant man went at the matter without parley.

"You struck my wife," he said in his mother tongue. "Why did you do it? You will have to apologize."

"I will not at all," said Wegoznowski.

"You struck her and you will have to beg her pardon."

He advanced toward the man whom he challenged.

"I will not, and you get out of here or I'll shoot you," said the other Pole, who felt the authority of a man in his own house.

"Shoot away," said the other.

Two shots rang out and the controversy was ended.

Shot Through the Heart.

Sczulareski fell without uttering even a groan. One of the bullets pierced his heart. A chair at his side caught his body and prevented it falling to the floor. Mrs. Sczulareski, who had kept almost within touching distance of her husband, stood stupefied for a moment as the truth of her widowhood rushed upon her. Then she shrieked and ran to the street.

The widow's cries caused an immediate outpouring from the crowded tenements of the neighborhood, and soon a multitude of excited Poles, old and young, filled the streets. The pistol shots had been heard by Ochs, who first gained the basement, and, while the crowd was gathering in the street, led out the submissive assassin.

Policemen Raycroft, Kloss, and Matysick of the Rawson Street Station took Wegoznowski to the station. He talked little, but said the dead man was attacking him and had thrown him on the bed before he fired. This the widow denied. Both families have several children. The woodcarver for some time had been out of employment.

UNKNOWN DEAD MAN FOUND FLOATING

Daniel Murphy Discovers the Body Off the Evanston Breakwater, but Attempts at Identification Fail.

The body of an unidentified man was found floating in the lake yesterday morning near the Rinn street breakwater at Evanston. Daniel Murphy of Rinn street pulled it ashore and then notified the police, who took it to Hebblethwaite's undertaking establishment.

The body was that of a man of 55 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighing 180 pounds, and having gray hair and mustache. The head was almost bald. The body had evidently been in the water about twelve hours.

The only thing found which might lead to identification was a card bearing the inscription, "C. Hinkley, Technical Optician, No. 210 Fifty-fifth street."

The Chicago police were notified, and in the evening Mr. Hinkley went to Evanston, but he was unable to identify the remains more than to say the man had made a purchase in his store three weeks ago.

The body of an unidentified man about 35 years old was found on the Chicago and Alton railroad tracks near Lemont at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The man was fairly well dressed and was probably killed by a train. The remains were removed to Markiewicz's undertaking establishment at Lemont.

VANTACAGEN DIES OF HIS INJURIES.

Victim of a Milwaukee and St. Paul Switch Engine Expires—Various Accidents of a Day.

Joseph Vantacage, No. 124 Union street, who was run over by a Milwaukee and St. Paul switch engine on Saturday afternoon, died at his home yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. He was walking along the railroad tracks at Carroll avenue when he was struck.

William McGee, a sailor, was thrown from a wagon in front of No. 22 Gault place yesterday afternoon, and so seriously injured that he may not recover. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and it required the application of restoratives for several minutes to revive him. Concussion of the brain was received in the fall, and McGee's face was cut and bruised.

Oscar W. Jones, No. 6500 Lexington avenue, while driving with his wife, two sons, and his sister-in-law in Jackson Park, near Fifty-seventh street, yesterday morning was seriously injured by being thrown from the carriage. The horse took fright at a passing bicycle and ran into the curb, overturning the rig and throwing out the occupants. They all received bruises and a shaking up, but Mr. Jones received a contusion of the hip and a severe scalp wound.

JUDGES FOR CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Appointments on Plants and Cut Flowers and Floral Decorations—W. N. Rudd Named as Superintendent.

In completing the preliminary arrangements for the coming annual chrysanthemum and flower show the Horticultural Society of Chicago has sent out the revised premium lists and the Executive committee has appointed the following judges:

Plants and cut flowers—Adam Graham, Cleveland; Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit; and E. A. Kimbark, Chicago.

Floral arrangements—Mrs. J. J. Glessner, who will select her associates.

Willis N. Rudd, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the society, has been appointed Superintendent of the exhibition, and has opened an office at Room 202, No. 185 Dearborn street, where he and his force of assistants will receive entries and transact the preliminary business of the show.

Sermon to Knights of Pythias.

Members of Oakland Lodge No. 354, Knights of Pythias, met at their lodge hall, No. 4308 Cottage Grove avenue last evening and were conducted by the Premier Division, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, to hear the semi-annual sermon by the Rev. Henry F. Milligan of St. John's Church. His subject was: "The Modern Knight and His Crusade."

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

OLD QUARREL LEADS TO SHOOTING.

Alice Hubbard Puts a Bullet Through Charles Campbell, Perhaps Fatally Wounding Him.

Charles Campbell, colored, No. 612 West Lake street, was perhaps fatally shot at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in front of No. 483 Carroll avenue by Mrs. Alice Hubbard, colored. Campbell was taken to the County Hospital and the woman was later locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. She says an old quarrel led to the shooting.

Stories differ as to the cause of the shooting. Campbell, who had been attending a ball in the hall at No. 483 Carroll avenue, was standing on the sidewalk with two friends, cooling off, when Mrs. Hubbard came along, unaccompanied. According to her account Campbell, without a word, slapped her twice in the face. She remonstrated and he fired two shots at her, both going wide of the mark.

Mrs. Hubbard said in self defense she returned the fire. The first bullet struck Campbell in the side and he fell. She kept up the fusillade till her revolver was empty, but failed to hit him again.

The shooting was heard in the dance hall and in a short time over 100 excited colored people were crowding around Campbell. He was weak from loss of blood and gave an incoherent story of the shooting. While the excitement was at its height Mrs. Hubbard escaped. The police of the West Lake Street Station removed Campbell to the County Hospital, where the physicians at first thought he could not live through the night.

Policeman Marpool and Brown arrested Mrs. Hubbard at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Carroll avenue within a block of the scene of the shooting.

Alice Hubbard is a domestic in the employ of Dr. William Tucker, No. 430 Carroll avenue. When seen in her cell at the Desplaines Street Station she said she did the shooting in self defense. Three months ago she said she and Campbell were good friends, but a quarrel arose and they parted company. Each vowed to injure the other, she declared, at their next meeting. Mrs. Hubbard said she always carried her revolver so as to be prepared for an emergency.

Campbell denies having shot at the woman. He said Mrs. Hubbard came along and commenced shooting at him.

FOUND DEAD IN BATHTUB

PECULIAR FATE OF ONE OF H. N. HIGINBOTHAM'S SERVANTS.

Karl Seeberg's Lifeless Body Discovered in the Stable Building by an Associate—Dr. Steele Believes the Man Was Accidentally Drowned and Advances the Theory That He Fainted—Carl Sheldon Expires Suddenly, Probably During a Fit.

Karl Seeberg, employed by Harlow N. Higinbotham, No. 2838 Michigan avenue, as a house servant, was found dead in a bath tub in the servants' quarters in the stables yesterday afternoon. Seeberg started at 12:30 to take his bath. No one thought of him until over an hour later, when the coachman, Paul Lippert, entered the bathroom and found him apparently lifeless and half covered with water. Seeberg was lying on his back and his head was inclined forward with the mouth under water. Lippert immediately let out the water and ran for a physician, and then called Mr. Higinbotham.

Dr. D. A. K. Steele, No. 2920 Indiana avenue, was called, and pronounced the man dead. There was no heart action, but the body was warm. The man's lungs were filled with water. Dr. Steele was inclined to think death was caused by accidental drowning. He suggested that Seeberg fainted while in the tub and his face dropped under water. The tub was only half full of water, and there was no indication of a struggle. Lippert said the water was hot, and he thought this might have affected Seeberg's heart.

The body was taken to Rolston's morgue, No. 11 Adams street.

Seeberg is supposed to have a brother in Freeport, Ill. Little is known of his antecedents. He was 33 years old and unmarried.

Carl Sheldon, a clerk, was found dead in his room in J. S. Lang's apartment house, No. 282 Erie street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Mary Hoffman, a chambermaid. The man had evidently been dead several hours. There were no marks of violence or any evidence the man had committed suicide.

F. H. Sheldon, a brother of the dead man, informed the police his brother had been subject to epileptic fits and it is supposed he died during an attack of epilepsy. Sheldon was 25 years old and unmarried.

The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held today. The body was removed to Rolston's undertaking establishment, No. 11 Adams street.

A SURE THING.

Mr. Black—"I had a twelve to one shot yesterday."
Miss White—"What was the name of the horse?"
Mr. Black—"Lunch."

WARMER WEATHER FOR A FEW DAYS

So the Auditorium Prophet Predicts, but He Gets His Ice Machine Out for Emergencies.

The United States Weather Bureau started its ice machine yesterday morning to see if it was in good working order for the season of 1896-'97. The experiment showed the apparatus had not rusted during the summer months. Today the machine will be stopped until winter, and it will grow warm again.

The weather man apologized yesterday for permitting his cold weather machine to run as long as he did, and promised to make up for it by warmer weather for the next few days.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season thus far. At 6 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at 34° and ice formed in some places to the thickness of a fourth of an inch. From 6 o'clock till 3 in the afternoon it slowly grew warmer, reaching the maximum of 42° at that hour. At noon it was only 40°, and all Chicago was shivering. From 3 o'clock it gradually grew colder again, with good prospect of becoming nearly as chilly as on Sunday morning. The cold spell is practically ended, however, and today the wind will change from the northwest to the south.

The cold area extends all over the United States. At White River, on the north shore of Lake Superior, the mercury fell to 6° above zero at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The heavy frost of yesterday killed vegetation and fruit exposed to it.

LAST DAY FOR THAT OFFENDING POLE

Downey Will Remove the Dearborn Avenue Obstruction if the North Chicago Street Railroad Does Not.

The North Chicago Street railroad company had a force of men at work yesterday laying new track over the Dearborn avenue bridge and viaduct. New cross-ties were put down and the worn wooden flooring of the bridge was replaced with heavy new oak planks three inches thick.

The viaduct approach was torn up and half a hundred workmen were engaged around the trolley pole in the footway on the east side of the approach to the viaduct, but it still stands, a menace to life and limb.

Not one of the workmen laid violent hands upon the pole.

Commissioner of Public Works Downey said last evening if the street railroad people did not take the pole down today he would do so for them.

The pole will not be so pretty nor half so useful if it is taken down by the Street Department employés as it would be if removed by the railway repair men and reset where it would be out of the way.

AGED SLEEPWALKER'S FALL IS FATAL

Benjamin A. Cresler, 81 Years Old, Dies from Injuries Sustained on Saturday Night.

Benjamin A. Cresler, the aged somnambulist who walked out of a third story window at his home, No. 1011 North Clark street, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Cresler was 81 years old, and for several years had been a somnambulist. He was clad only in his night robe when he walked out of the window. In his fall of thirty-five feet Mr. Cresler struck the railing of a stairway, and a gash an inch long was cut over his right eye. He was also injured internally.

The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held today.

Jewish Training School Benefit.

An entertainment will be given under the management of Miss Belle W. Mossler for the benefit of the Jewish Manual Training School on Sunday, Nov. 15, at the K. A. M. Temple, Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

SIX SCALP WOUNDS AND MANY CUTS.

Pressman Anthony Badly Used Up and Printer Driscoll Arrested for the Assault.

James Anthony, a pressman, 25 years old, is lying in the Passavant Memorial Hospital, No. 194 Superior street, with six scalp wounds and cuts and bruises on each cheek. Frank W. Driscoll, a printer, is locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station charged with assaulting Anthony with a deadly weapon. The men have been rooming together at No. 35 Pine street.

Early yesterday morning other occupants of the building heard a scuffle in the room and policemen were summoned. They found Anthony bleeding profusely, while an empty bottle on the floor looked as if it had been used as a weapon.

Both men were placed under arrest. They denied they had been fighting. Anthony said he had received his wounds in a North Clark street saloon fight on Saturday night.

ROBERT STANTON HAILS THE ASYLUM.

Indiana Farmer Hopes There to Find Respite from an Imaginary Woman Bent on Marriage.

Robert Stanton, the insane Indiana farmer who arrived at the Northwestern Depot on Saturday night, fleeing from an imaginary woman who was determined to marry him, he said, was taken to the Detention Hospital in the East Chicago avenue police wagon yesterday.

The man seemed much pleased when told he was to be taken where his pursuer could not find him.

He was still impressed yesterday with the notion that he was being pursued by a new woman. He drew himself up to his full six feet of height as he was about to leave the station and, addressing Desk Sergeant Snyder, said: "Sonny, jest telephome deown tew Earlville and see if that other man has married thet girl. I know he wants her a blame sight worse than I do, and he kin hev her. Jest dew thet for me, neighbor."

COVENANTERS HOLD FIRST SERVICE.

Members Listen to a Sermon by the Rev. J. M. Wiley.

Members of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanters) faith in this city yesterday met at No. 6530 Cottage Grove avenue and listened to a sermon by the Rev. J. M. Wiley. It is the first service of the Covenanters held in Chicago.

The Reformed Presbyterians differ from the regular Presbyterians in that they do not believe in voting for or taking part in an election where they consider the laws a candidate for office has agreed to try and get passed are immoral or unjust.

For the last two months Mr. Wiley has been in Chicago visiting followers of his faith. In future the services will be conducted regularly every Sunday morning and evening at the same place.

There was no political significance in yesterday's meeting.

WALTER HUNT'S IDENTITY TRACED.

His Widow Said to Be Living with Relatives in Toronto.

The identity of the Walter Hunt lying in a morgue in this city has been traced by Detective Wasson of Toronto, Can., who was asked by the Chicago police to inform Dr. Robert Hunt, who lived at Clarksburg, Ont., but the doctor died two years ago. He married a Miss Hartman, who is also dead. His brothers-in-law are Walter Tyson and Clayton Hartman of Clarksburg. Mrs. Walter Hunt, widow of the man lying in the morgue, is said to be living with relatives in Toronto.

USES SKULLS TO ILLUSTRATE LECTURE

Dr. G. Frank Lydston Treats of "Criminology" Before the Society of Anthropology.

A table filled with skulls was much in evidence at the regular meeting of the Society of Anthropology at Handel Hall yesterday afternoon. A paper was read by Dr. G. Frank Lydston on "A General Consideration of Criminology, with Special Reference to Degenerates."

Dr. Lydston used the skulls to illustrate the difference between the head of a criminal and the head of a man suffering from some other disease, for, according to the speaker, criminality is a disease.

"A philosophical study of the crime question," he said, "is one of the newest phases of advancement in socialistic science, and is the best evidence at our command of the great progress and advancement of humanity. Reasoning upon the crime problem was formerly based entirely upon sentiment; hence there could be no advancement in thought.

"Intelligent study must be founded upon a materialistic foundation. Nothing has ever been accomplished by the sentimental treatment of the crime question. The money of the taxpayer has been spent uselessly, chiefly for the reason that results, not causes, have been dealt with. Prison reformers have failed to cure the souls of criminals because they have forgotten their bodies. Make a healthy man of the criminal, give him a well-developed brain to think with, and possibly preaching may benefit him.

"Modern criminology does not claim that a degenerate individual is universally criminal, but it does maintain that criminals are mainly degenerates. There is, of course, a danger that the pendulum of progress may swing too far in a materialistic direction, and there is often a tendency to exaggeration of the results of scientific criminology. This has been shown in certain criminal trials—notably the Prendergast case—but is a result of overenthusiasm rather than any intrinsic fallacy in the science itself.

"Society begins itself contamination at the marriage license window. I hope the time will come when degenerates will be refused licenses to marry. I thoroughly believe it should be considered a crime for a person in the active stages of an infectious disease to marry. Society should protect itself from the result of ill-assorted marriages."

Continuing, the speaker inveighed against capital punishment on the principle that murder is murder, whether legalized or not. He claimed that society manufacturers its own criminals, and concluded by saying the keynote of the situation, as far as the prevention of crime is concerned, is for society to so care for young children, and especially those of criminal parentage, they will be prevented from developing into criminals.

DERVISH IN A PLIGHT FOR A WRIT.

Man of Many Whirls Seeks Police Aid to Get Some of His Turkish Costumes.

A swarthy young man with a black mustache and a quick, light step walked into the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and demanded a warrant.

"What do you want with a warrant?" asked Desk Sergeant Hartnett.

"I am a dervish," exclaimed the man, excitedly, as he whirled around on one foot before the Sergeant's desk.

"Come, now, what's your game?" inquired the Sergeant, eying the man suspiciously. "What's that new nationality you are springing on me? We've got everything on the levee, but what's that country you said you were from?"

"I am a Turk," answered the swarthy man."

"There are others," replied the Sergeant, "but come on, now; tell what's the matter with you."

The young man reached into his pocket and pulled out a quantity of pictures and printed matter, which set forth "the whirling dervish" as a great attraction.

"That's what I am," cried the man excitedly, pointing at "the whirling dervish."

"O!" was all Sergt. Hartnett could say.

"Now, then," went on the dervish, "I have been running a Turkish village in St. Louis. A week ago I came to Chicago. I brought with me Lillian Propher, a beauty from my Turkish village show. I got her an engagement in a West Side theater last week. She is a song and dance artist. I gave her $10 and two costumes in which to dance. Those costumes are worth $25 each. Today I found that Miss Propher had packed my costumes in my own valise and that she is about to leave for Dubuque. I want a warrant for her arrest."

It was explained to the dervish that there was no Justice around to issue a warrant. This information excited the man and he whirled around three times and struck his breast.

"What am I to do?" he asked.

"You'll have to wait until the Justice comes," said the Sergeant.

"But then she will be gone with my costumes."

"Can't help it."

"I will attack her at the train—I will fight."

"Do and you will both be arrested," suggested the Sergeant.

"Well, it must be so," declared the dervish.

"It must," assented the Sergeant.

Then the dervish whirled and went out of the station and disappeared in the direction of the Grand Central Depot. No trouble, however, was reported.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN IN A FIGHT.

Three Syrians Quarrel and the Sister of One Is Given Rough Treatment.

Joseph Arron, Shibl Bohakel, and C. Bodasdo, Syrians, engaged in a fight in front of No. 142 Sherman street yesterday afternoon. Policeman Lacy undertook to arrest the men, but two of them got away. Joseph Arroon was locked up.

The sister of one of the men ran into the crowd while the fight was going on to help her brother. She was knocked down and trampled upon, but not seriously injured.

Greeks and Syrians crowded around the Harrison Street Station when Lacy brought his prisoner in, and there was much excited talk for a while.

Addresses the Theosophical Society.

Virchand R. Ghandi addressed the members of the Theosophical Society last evening at the hall, No. 26 Van Buren street, on "The True Canon of Scriptural Interpretation." M. Dharmapala will address the society on next Sunday evening.

FIRES AT THE CONDUCTOR

BERT PEACOCK CAUSES A PANIC ON A CLARK STREET CAR.

Angered at Being Put Off for Refusing to Pay His Fare He Sends a Bullet After the Official in Uniform at Washington and La Salle—Wild Scramble of Passengers to Get Out of Harm's Way—No One Is Hurt—Assailant Is Put Under Arrest.

Bert Peacock, No. 432 Sixty-third street, and his revolver scared fifty passengers on a Clark street limits car half out of their wits at 10 o'clock last night. He refused to pay his fare and Conductor E. M. Hinds, in charge of Car No. 617, put him off at Washington and La Salle streets.

The man drew a revolver out of his coat pocket and fired at the conductor. Several of the passengers observed the altercation, and when the man reached for his weapon there was a wild scramble to get out of harm's way.

Three men on the rear platform ducked and ran through the car with their coat collars turned up, yelling "murder" at the top of their voices. Everybody jumped up, and just then the report of the revolver was heard.

Panic of the Passengers.

The passengers piled over one another in their efforts to get away from the scene of hostilities. The door was jammed, and a number of people who were unable to get out got behind the stove. One man crawled under the seat, and all made themselves as small as possible. Those who reached the front door did not stop before they were in the street, and they didn't much care, apparently, whether they alighted on their feet or not. Half a dozen men were seen picking themselves up after the car passed.

There were about as many women as men in the car, and they displayed fully as much agility in getting out as those who were not incumbered with skirts. Fortunately nobody was hurt, and the excitement was over before any of the women had time to become hysterical.

The conductor stepped inside the car when he saw the man he had put off was about to shoot. He looked pale, but quickly recovered himself. After firing one shot the man walked away in Washington street, toward Dearborn. The car continued its trip.

Description of the Passenger.

The passenger who caused all the excitement was a well-dressed man not over 25 years of age. He was seen to jump off a north-bound car just as it emerged from the tunnel on the North Side. He ran a few steps and got on the south-bound car. The conductor asked him for his fare while passing through the tunnel. He refused to pay it, saying there was a man inside that had paid it. He was intoxicated, and the supposition is he and a friend started north together.

The conductor insisted on payment of the fare, and the man became abusive. He was put off at La Salle street, but caught the railing on the east side of the car. The conductor loosened his hold, and he dropped to the street. With an oath he said he was going to make a window in the conductor's vest and aimed directly at the official, but missed even the car so far as could be ascertained.

Policeman Harvey Cline of the Forty-first Precinct happened to be passing when the shots were fired and arrested Peacock. He was placed in a cell at the station, but gave no explanation of his conduct. He is a clerk.

FIELD IS COMING HOME TO REGISTER.

Merchant Prince Expected Back Tuesday Morning to Get His Name on the Poll Book.

Though Marshall Field twelve days ago was on the other side of the Atlantic, and though he is still in New York City, he does not intend to miss the opportunity to vote according to his convictions on Nov. 3. Mr. H. N. Higinbotham says he will leave New York early enough today to reach Chicago and register tomorrow.

Mr. Field sailed from Liverpool on Oct. 7 on the steamer Majestic, arriving in New York last Thursday. He had a rough voyage and an unusually long one. Since Thursday he has been in New York City.

His stay there would be prolonged but for the fact that Mr. Field is anxious to reach home in time to secure the privilege of casting his ballot.

ASK PRESIDENT TO TACKLE TURKEY.

Members of the New England Congregational Church Adopt a Forcible Resolution.

Members of the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, yesterday morning passed a resolution urging upon President Cleveland "that a demand be at once and peremptorily made for indemnity for the wrongs inflicted on Americans in Turkey and reimbursement for the destruction of their property."

The resolution cites the provisions of the treaties of 1830 and 1874 in support of its claim that pastors, physicians, college presidents, teachers, and literary workers, devoting their lives to the people of Turkey, who disburse millions of dollars contributed by Americans for missionary purposes, are entitled to hold real estate unmolested.

It also calls attention to the fact that property owned by them and worth many thousands of dollars has been destroyed during the last few months.

BEATEN OVER THE HEAD WITH A CLUB

Morris Lacy Receives Serious Wounds in a Fight with Eugene Caproni, a Bartender.

Morris Lacy, living at No. 85 North Marshfield avenue, is at the County Hospital suffering from a number of wounds on the head, inflicted with a club wielded by Eugene Caproni. Lacy went into the saloon at No. 1041 West Harrison street, where Caproni is employed as a barkeeper. In a quarrel between them it is alleged Lacy picked up a bottle and threw it at the bartender. Caproni seized a club and struck Lacy a number of blows on the head.

Kind Inquirer—"And 'ow be the old man, Mrs. Quaggins?"
Mrs. Quaggins—"Thankee, kindly, but I'm afeared he be mortal bad. Doctor he do say as 'ow if 'e gets 'is mornings 'e'll 'ave some 'opes of 'ee; but if 'e don't 'ee afeared 'ee must give 'ee up."—Pick-Me-Up.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191 AND 193 STATE ST.
RELIABLE FURRIERS
(Highest World's Fair Awards.)
FINE FURS CHICAGO.

THE GREAT FUR STORE.

Nowhere on earth is a more comprehensive FUR STOCK shown. No other store gives as much in quality, style, fit and finish for a dollar as SHAYNE'S. The very newest and approved styles of the season are here.

SPECIAL FUR CAPES—Made and finished in our well-known highly artistic manner, so low in price as to tempt the most critical and economical buyer.

Sealskin and other Fur Garments of our production have for years held first place—because of the real merit of the goods—the quality as represented. The workmanship the best on earth. It pays to buy here.

Remember that Sealskins will advance from 40 to 60 per cent at the annual sale in London next month. We will continue to fill all orders at present prices until November 25th next. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Fashion Plate Free.

The Fad of the day in all FURS. From $12.00 up.

NOTE—Our Mr. N. B. DEWEY will show a complete line of our goods at our agents' store, Messrs. SULLIVAN & STAMPFER, Dubuque, Iowa, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 19 and 20.

We Announce a Special Sale in Our New
CLOAK STORE

40x150 feet; 2d floor—6,000 square feet of salesroom. The largest, handsomest and best lighted CLOAK ROOM in Chicago. (Elevator service.) We offer the public the very best productions of the tailor's art in every fashionable fabric, as well as the simplest garment ready to wear, from the most celebrated CLOTH CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK, PARIS AND BERLIN. The prices range from $5.00 up. Every purse can be accommodated and every taste suited. If you regret a purchase here your money refunded. All goods marked in plain figures. ONE PRICE ONLY.

And that at an average of from 10 per cent to 30 per cent below dry goods store prices.

Don't hesitate to come and see our goods. You'll find them the best and most reasonable in price in town.

Style 52—Absolutely correct in all Fashionable Materials. Prices range from $5.00 up. Everything up to date.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191 AND 193 STATE STREET.

Between the two
—soap and poor washing powders—the women who don't use Pearline have a troublesome time. If they want to make sure of perfect safety, they have to take the hard work; if they try to make the work easier, then they have to take the risk of harm. Now, how much better it is to get rid of the hard work and the risk, both together, by the use of Pearline! Every question as to the safety, the effectiveness, or the economy of Pearline has been settled by millions of women.

SOAP —INE

Send it Back
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 512 JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Foster Shoes
Every shoe stamped with this trade mark.
For Women
ARE THE BEST in FIT, WEAR, and STYLE. We GUARANTEE COMFORT to the most Tender Feet. We have all the NEW BROAD TREAD styles which insure satisfaction. Prices are Low for a GOOD SHOE.
REEVES & BEEBE,
26 Washington-st.
Opposite Marshall Field's.

A Sure Thing.
You must admit that there is nothing equal to the DIAMOND as a gift. . . It wears forever and is handed down from generation to generation. What else is there like it? You can get one easy by our way.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3d Floor Columbus Mem. Bldg, S. E. Cor. State & Washington.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LORING SCHOOL.
University Preparatory for Girls. Certificate admits to best colleges.
2535 PRAIRIE AVENUE.
MRS. LORING is at home every morning.

HILLSIDE HOME SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS. Farm surroundings; modern methods. References: Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Col. F. W. Parker, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular. THE LLOYD JONES SISTERS, Hillside, Wis.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth's School for Young Ladies, 1342 Vermont-av. and Iowa Circle. Special advantages.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
A quiet, home-like resort for invalids or those needing rest. Luxurious accommodations, with baths, electricity, massage, etc. Long distance telephone. Fall the best time for treatment. For illustrated book address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager. Chicago office, 70 State. Tuesdays 1:30 to 4.

THE CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL,
51st street and Lake Shore. On October 1st our summer rates will be reduced to our regular winter schedule and remain in effect until June, 1897.

MAY BE you have been thinking of buying a DIAMOND, but did not have the ready cash. Our new credit system will be of benefit to you. Let us explain it.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants,
Columbus Memorial Building, 103 State-st.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S HATS
193 STATE ST.

IMPROVE IN THEIR WORK.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK AMONG EASTERN FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Interesting Developments in the Elevens of the Big Four Indicating That Each Has Settled Its Policy for the Season and That in General the Second Stage of the Season Opens with a Good Record—Yale Is the More Fortunate.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The lovers of the gridiron play have been treated to much interesting matter during the last week. Their enthusiasm for the sport has had plenty to excite it, and the prophets among them are having a hard time in their endeavor to correctly sum up the exact condition of affairs.

In a general way, however, each is more or less satisfied, for the work has shown all the teams settled into some sort of order and the second stage of the season has on the whole started with a good record. There has been a steady advance in all directions and the early outlook for an interesting and well contested finish in the various classes seems to brighten from day to day.

The tremendous gain in general popularity which football has made in recent years has apparently not reached its limit and each year finds a larger number of persons making themselves familiar with the early work of the college elevens. The bright prospect which the athletic club teams enjoyed three or four years ago has, however, failed to realize, and their work is attracting comparatively little attention. This falling off can hardly be considered as a cause for serious regret, as there can be little or no question that football is a game for the undergraduate and not for the business or professional man.

Decadence of Athletic Teams.

The risk of two weeks' enforced vacation is greater than the latter care to assume, and the exercise is rather more violent and severe than they need for the maintenance of health. Let us then welcome the decadence of the sport among the clubs and give our undivided attention to its development and improvement among the colleges and schools. That this view is held by a large number of the graduates of each college is demonstrated by the way each year finds new names added to the coaching corps. The efficient work of this corps has been noticeable on all sides since the summing up of a week ago, and a much higher order of play was seen on all the fields last Saturday than that which we watched a week earlier.

This advance is better appreciated by one who reviews the situation as a whole at the end of each week than by him who is in close touch with each detail from day to day. To the latter the ups and downs assume unusual proportions, and he finds difficulty in correctly estimating the one against the other. On the other hand, the general reviewer is ignorant of these confusing minor points, and has only to compass the finished result. The opinions of various judges all point in one direction in regard to the week's work of the four leading teams.

Pennsy Has a Hard Time.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have gone ahead, in some respects to a marked degree, while Pennsylvania has been having a hard time to extricate itself from the drop it took early in the shaking-down process. Its work of the closing days of the week, however, showed it on the up grade again, and the managers of its campaign have apparently pretty well satisfied themselves as to the best men among the available number.

There still is uncertainty in many of the positions to be filled, but all the indications point toward an early settlement on a candidate for each of the line places and for the two half back places.

The man to receive the ball from center and the man to stand behind him are the two whose selection seems to be the most perplexing. Williams and Brooke set a standard which is constantly before the minds of the university advisers, and perfection of their work makes that of all present competitors seem unsatisfactory. Woodruff has been taking the back position and shows many qualifications for it, but there must be some earnest debates among the coachers of the blue and red as to the advisability of breaking such a pair of guards as Wharton and Woodruff have proved themselves to be.

With Bull back to uphold the middle, one of those might be spared, but with a new snapper back, a good seasoned supporter on either side often becomes a thing of necessity.

The question of who shall take the ball from center is perhaps the most perplexing one for Capt. Wharton to answer. To the uncertainty of the work of this man can be attributed the ragged work of many teams, and this seems to be the case with Pennsylvania at the present time. A lack of confidence on the part of the other men as to the clean handling of the ball upsets their work and keeps the play unsettled.

Yale Is More Fortunate.

Yale is perhaps the most fortunate of the four leaders in having good men to fill the place of quarter back. Fincke won the admiration of players and spectators last year and his added experience from then ought to make him more valuable this year. His interference was then lamentably weak. If he can work up this branch of play, we can count him among the first-class players of his position. Ely, who substituted last year, has so far acted for Fincke this year, and his work has been satisfactory.

The work has brought about a much needed steadiness in the Yale play, and the many green men are showing some slight knowledge of the game. By continued earnest application they may hope to get into a smooth-working machine, but the task before them and the coaches is a big one. The idea we expressed a week ago that Yale always seems to have a man for the place is apparently in the way of being realized, but its actual accomplishment is a long way off.

Capt. Murphy has solved the question of finding a full back in a way similar to that followed by Capt. Wharton. The solution is, perhaps, a little more satisfactory, and will apparently be permanently adhered to as no other seems at present possible. The removal of such a player as Hinkey from the rush line cannot but be felt as a loss by the other forwards. But the backs can be so arranged that Hinkey's defensive work can be utilized in his new position, and, moreover, the Yale field seems to be well supplied with end material this fall.

Capt. Wrightington, on the Cambridge field, aided by Bert Waters, has been spending the preliminary season in satisfying himself that no worthy candidate should fail of an opportunity to prove his merit. As a result, his team is perhaps less settled than any of the others, for he has had a host of men to put through the trials.

Not a Discouraging Condition.

This unsettled condition, however, is not a discouraging one for the crimson, and the value of the policy will make itself known before the first real fight on Nov. 7. Already the first evidences of the soundness of such a thorough canvass of his material are apparent, and there are two almost equally good men in competition for every position of the eleven. Very few of them are yet up to the standard of championship form, but they have three weeks before them, and any reliable man can accomplish much in that time if he have a worthy opponent to practice against and good coaching to back him. The men who are apparently assured of positions are the two Shaws, Wheeler, Cabot, Wrightington, and Dunlop. Among the others Beale and Lewis are probably pretty certain of places, but the former's past record is not of a character to make him sure if the competition becomes close.

Full Back Baird gave the Princeton supporters cause for satisfaction in the kicking of a field goal against West Point on Saturday, counteracting in a large measure the disappointment they felt over Miller's sprint in the Carlisle game on Wednesday. In fact, all lovers of football, no matter what their sympathies may be, may consider that field goal as a cause for congratulation, for such scoring is the prettiest feature of the whole play, and its development is worth fostering.

IN THE JACKSON CUP COMPETITION.

Wentworths Succeed in Defeating the Edgewood Team.

At Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue the Wentworths defeated the Edgewoods in the Jackson Cup competition by 2 to 0. At starting the home team defended the north goal. Play throughout was fast, but the forwards on both sides lacked combination. Dillon, from a scrimmage, scored the first goal for the Wentworths, this being the only count until ends were changed. The second half was well contested, the Wentworths having a shade the better of the play. Linaker scored a second goal from a good pass by Dillon. Northwood, Linaker, and Austin were the pick of the winners, Goldie, McDonald, and McKay doing the best work for the Edgewoods. Final score: Wentworths, 2 goals; Edgewoods, 0. The lineup:

Edgewoods.	Position.	Wentworths.
McDonald	Goal	Roderick
Logan	Backs	Tolley
Napier	Backs	Whiting
Wilson	Half backs	Kelly
Miller	Half backs	Graham
Barker	Half backs	Northwood
Butcher	Right	Johnson
Loudon	Right	Linaker
Goldie	Center	Dillon
McKay	Left	Bunegar
Ronaldson	Left	Austin

Referee—J. Ronaldson.

The spectators who journeyed to Parkside yesterday afternoon expecting to see a close game were sadly disappointed, as several of the Rovers' crack men failed to appear. The absentees were A. Cameron, Smith, Macreadie, and Macmillan, and the men who took their places were incapable of playing the same quality of football.

The Thistles were well represented, though Barker was damaged early in the game and was of but little service. Atmospheric conditions were all that could be desired and under foot the turf was in splendid condition.

At starting the Rovers defended the north goal. After a few preliminary skirmishes Young sent in a beautiful shot from the touch line that Goodman stopped but allowed to pass through. A second goal resulted from a good shot by Govier, which Goodman fisted out a short distance, where a small scrimmage resulted, and Barker kicked through. From this on till half time the best of the play was seen, both teams doing lively work.

The second half was largely in favor of the Thistles, and near the end the Rovers appeared to be nearly at a standstill. Allison, the Thistle custodian, did not have a difficult shot to handle, while Goodman, at the other end, was kept busy and made some excellent stops. For twenty-five minutes the Thistles could not score, but after that they kept up a good attack and added three more goals. Charles, in defending, kicked the ball back against his own crossbar, and, as it bounded back into play, Govier banged it through.

From a corner kick taken by Young, Dewar headed a clever goal. Jarrett scored the last, bringing the ball from the wing to close on goal and scoring with a swift grounder. For the Thistles Middleton, Jarrett, and Govier did fine work, while Goodman, Charles, and Walker were prominent for the Rovers. Final score, Thistles, 5 goals; Rovers, 0. The lineup:

Thistles.	Position.	Rovers.
Allison	Goal	Goodman
Hopkins	Back	R. Walker
Aston	Back	Charles
Dewar	Half back	Scobie
McEwen	Half back	Hart
Middleton	Half back	J. Walker
Young	Right wing	Cunningham
Wild	Right wing	Edmonds
Barker	Center	J. Cameron
Jarrett	Left wing	Kilpatrick
Govier	Left wing	Littlejohn

Referee—J. Lewis.

COACHERS' WORK IS EFFECTIVE.

Princeton Line Is as Strong as It Can Be Made.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A marked improvement has been noticed in the football practice on Princeton's 'varsity field during this week. The coachers have made the line as strong as is possible with the material at hand, and the men are becoming used to their positions and to each other, so that from now on better team work is looked for. The experiments the coachers have been making in the line are now practically at an end, and with the single exception of right tackle it may safely be said if changes are made in the Tiger line during the rest of the season it will be only because of injury to the men who are now filling the positions.

Last year Tyler was not considered heavy enough to play tackle on the 'varsity as it should be played until he was compelled to go in on account of Lea's injury, but this season, by clever handling, he has developed into a fairly good guard. His light weight tells against him considerably, but he has pluck enough to stand up against a man twice his size, and after he has become used to his place he gives promise of doing effective work.

Capt. Cochran considers Armstrong as the biggest "find" of the season. Last year Armstrong played as a half back, but was not much of a success, and this year he asked to be tried in the line. His work at right guard has improved to a degree that enables him to hold his own against even the mighty Holt. He is playing a fierce, aggressive game, and with a few more weeks' coaching he will prove a hard man for any guard to handle.

While Hildebrand is recovering from his injury Geer is being tried at right tackle, where he plays a steady, though somewhat slow, game. Hildebrand's knee is fast getting back into shape, and "Scotty" McMasters hopes to have him out again in time for the game with the University of Virginia next Wednesday.

At left tackle Church is playing the game of his life. In the daily games with the scrub not a play takes place but what Church is in the middle of it, and always as a telling factor. As a ground gainer he is as reliable as any man on the Princeton team, but where he makes himself felt most is in the interference on an end run. Thompson has made wonderful strides in his playing at left end lately, and he is now putting up a game that is as good as Capt. Cochran could wish and is not so far behind the Captain himself. During the week the scrub backs have found Thompson's end a hard one to work. He always breaks up the interference coming at his end, and as a general thing gets the man with the ball.

Back of the line is where the Tigers will have the greater part of their strength. With a couple of half backs like Bannard and Kelley and a full back of Baird's ability, with Smith to pass the ball back, Princeton will have a likely combination. Bannard is a reliable ground gainer and a strong kicker as well. Kelley's only weakness is his slowness in end plays, but he more than makes up for this by the terrific manner with which he smashes into the line. He is also a good man to brace up the line, because of his heavy tackling. Reiter and Rosengarten are both fit to play 'varsity football, and they are capable of doing fully as good work as Bannard and Kelley.

Baird's punting is the best seen on Princeton's field for a long time. Perhaps Wheeler gets his kicks off quicker, but he is not nearly so effective as Baird in other ways. Either one is capable of filling the place in first-class style.

OAK PARK TEAM WILL PROTEST.

Chicago Manual Eleven Is Favored by the Umpire.

Acting Captain Frank Hyman of the Oak Park High School football team has announced that he will protest last Saturday's game with the Chicago Manual Training School. Capt. Hyman bases his protest on the grounds that although he repeatedly called Umpire Lichtenberger's attention to the fact Manual's men were holding, no action was taken, and his demand for an immediate change of umpires after a flagrant case of holding had passed unnoticed was not granted. Manager Baldwin expresses himself as averse to protesting the game, as he thinks it would cause an undue amount of hard feeling between the schools. As the umpire and referee changed places at the end of the first half he doubts whether the grounds are sufficient to warrant a protest.

TACKLE WHEELER BADLY HURT.

Receives a Serious Injury in the Brown-Harvard Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It has developed that the injuries which "Beef" Wheeler, Harvard's left tackle, received in the game with Brown yesterday are much more serious than was thought at first. His physicians say he cannot play without fear of permanent injuries for ten days or two weeks. This is a serious injury to the team, as Wheeler was playing a fine aggressive game and was sure of his place on the eleven. Mills, who replaced him in the game yesterday, is a good tackler and a valuable man, but he is nervous from his lack of experience. Houghton was also hurt in yesterday's game, but he is all right today and will be out for practice tomorow.

Results in the Chess Tourney.

Buda-Pesth, Oct. 18.—The three games left unfinished in the international chess masters' tournament were decided today. The results follow:

Winawer and Tschigorin drew a Ruy Lopez after ninety-eight moves. Schlechter and Noa drew a French defense after eighty-seven moves. Noa beat Maroczy in a Ruy Lopez after seventy-two moves.

Large Force Thrown Out of Work.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The loss by the burning of the West Michigan furniture factory approximates $150,000; insurance $66,000. The fire throws 412 men out of work temporarily.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SEASON IN PROGRESS.

—New York Herald.

TRUST IN THEIR TEAM.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY'S SHOWING AROUSES STUDENTS' HOPES.

Stagg Has Trained Up New Men to Fill the Vacancies of the Veterans and the Eleven Is Now Reaching Championship Form—Kennedy Will Not Be Able to Play for Some Weeks and His Loss Will Be Keenly Felt.

Football enthusiasts who are following the fortunes of the University of Chicago team have had their respect for Capt. Roby's eleven raised a thousandfold by the result of Saturday's defeat of Oberlin. It is not so much the overwhelming victory that has aroused their enthusiasm, though such a victory might well be thought cause enough for joy, as it is the magnificent manner in which the team plays together.

Chicago's center has been thought the weak place in the team, and before every game thus far played there have been dire forebodings of its falling to pieces. And yet, weak as the three center men appear to be when compared with some of the men who have lined up against them, they have more than held their own. And in doing so they have given the nimble backs a chance to make the end runs, which have won all the games played so far this season.

Stagg has coached as he never coached before, and the presence of many former players who have won fame for the maroon on the gridiron has done wonders in the making of the team this year.

And yet Chicago's hardest games are ahead. Next Saturday the Maroons will meet Capt. Van Doozer's men from Evanston in what is thought will be their hardest game before the one on Thanksgiving day with Michigan. Ten days ago not a Chicago man would have bet a cent on the chances of his team's winning from Northwestern. Now the 'varsity students with sporting proclivities are laying aside their money with the intention of wagering it all on the Maroons next Saturday.

But, however confident the rooters or the players may be, they will find Northwestern a different proposition from any of the teams they have met yet. Northwestern's half backs are certainly as good as Chicago's, and most judges would call them better than the Chicago men. Herschberger at full back turns the scale in Chicago's favor, but still it is about an even thing. Kennedy will be sorely missed at tackle, and might well be considered responsible for Chicago's defeat in case of such and if such defeat should come by a close score.

At center and guards there is no doubt but that Northwestern has the better of the argument, but actual defeat must come before Chicago's rooters will give up their confidence now.

So far Chicago's record this season has been a remarkable one, notwithstanding that most of the teams played have been comparatively weak. In eleven games played Chicago has rolled up 289 points to an unbroken succession of goose eggs for the opposing teams. Following are the scores of the games played:

Chicago	2	Englewood	0
Chicago	2	Hyde Park	0
Chicago	1	Englewood	0
Chicago	4	Eureka College	0
Chicago	4	Wheaton High School	0
Chicago	43	Monmouth College	0
Chicago	5	Graduates	0
Chicago	34	Hahnemann Med. Col.	0
Chicago	6	University of Iowa	0
Chicago	18	Notre Dame	0
Chicago	30	Oberlin College	0
Total	28	Total	0

But one game will be played before the one with Northwestern next Saturday. Next Wednesday the team will line up for the postponed game with Armour Institute. There will be no attempt to pile up a big score, as Stagg thinks best to save his men for the coming tug of war.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN THE WEST

Championship Season Opens with the Prospect of Close Games.

With Saturday's football games the Western championship series opened and some idea of the form the teams in the race are showing can be ascertained, although many allowances must be made in such a comparison of football teams.

Thus far Michigan has made the best record of any of the Western elevens, with other teams rather evenly matched. From present indications there will be many close games in the West, as a number of the teams seem nearly equal in strength. Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan have each defeated Lake Forest. Illinois first met the suburban team and defeated it, 38 to 0. The next week Wisconsin won by the score of 34 to 0, indicating that Illinois and Wisconsin, should they meet this season, which is improbable, would be evenly matched. Michigan almost doubled the score in its game on Saturday, running up 66 points to none for the visitors, and the defeated team put a much stronger eleven in the field than it did in either of the preceding games.

Oberlin has played the first of its Western games and is clearly out of the race. The decisive score of 30 to 0, made by Chicago, settles the question of Oberlin's chances. On its former Western trip Chicago was beaten 33 to 12, and Illinois 34 to 24. The game on Wednesday at Champaign will furnish the first criterion of what may be expected in the game between Chicago and the State University eleven, which will be the second of Chicago's hard games.

Missouri will not be likely to obtain a game from Yale next season if its chances rest upon its showing this year.

The Columbia Tigers have succumbed to the Iowa Agricultural College, 6 to 0, and to Illinois, 10 to 0. The first game, however, is not a fair test, as the eleven was in no condition for a game, but the contest with Illinois at St. Louis was a hard game and a fair test of the strength of the two teams. The interference of the Illinois team is its strong point, and heavy material, which has been lacking for the last two seasons, seems more plentiful this year, and substitutes who can play up to the standard of the first eleven are out in numbers.

One of the surprises of the week was the defeat of Purdue by Minnesota by so decisive a score. The Hoosier champions did not play in their usual form, and Minnesota had a victory which was surprisingly easy. Michigan will meet Purdue at Lafayette next Saturday.

At that city it is difficult for any team to win against the home eleven, and it has often been said by visiting teams the champions of the United States in football would have a hard time, as the team plays with a desperation seldom seen on other fields. When the result is decided something of the relative strength of Michigan and Minnesota can be guessed.

GRANNAN ALLOWED ON ONE TRACK.

Oakland Will Refuse Him but Ingleside Admits Him.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Riley Grannan, the plunger, and Will Wallace, the horse owner, will not be given the freedom of the new track at Oakland when they arrive here to attend the winter racing. Grannan was ruled off by the Jockey club ostensibly for making presents to jockeys, and Wallace's entries have been refused because he could not explain satisfactorily some matters connected with the running of his horses.

The California Jockey club has decided to uphold the ruling of the Jockey club. It has refused Wallace's application for stable room at Oakland and it intends to refuse Grannan admission to the track. Both will be admitted to Ingleside, however.

Marcus Daly, the Montana "copper king," will be a great factor in the racing about the bay. He intends to race a string of horses at the Oakland and Ingleside tracks. Yesterday W. D. Randall arrived in this city from Montana with five of the "copper king's" horses, and it is understood a much larger string will be sent here in a few weeks. The star of the lot Randall brought here is Senator Grady, the colt that with the greatest of ease won the Junior Championship at Monmouth Park in 1893. Since his début as a 2-year-old he has been off, but it is said he is now racy enough to make trouble for any high-class horse.

Salvation, by Salvator, is the next best known. Salvation ran some excellent races in the East and will bear watching out here. The others are Senator Bland, who raced fairly well last winter, 'Ostler Joe, and The Friar.

It is reported a carload of twenty bookmakers will arrive here tomorrow from St. Louis.

Among the arrivals yesterday were Bookmakers Jack Tully, Dan Hudson, and Morris Pelz.

J. M. FORBES PURCHASES MISCREANT.

Owner of Nancy Hanks Buys Two Horses at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—J. Malcom Forbes of Boston, owner of Nancy Hanks, has purchased for $2,000 the 2-year-old bay colt, Miscreant, by May King, dam by Indianapolis. May King is the sire of his famous trotter, Bingen. He has also purchased from H. L. Lewis a yearling bay filly by Norval, 2:14¾, price $1,000.

Waldo F. Pierce of Boston has bought the Kentucky sire, Patronage, the sire of Alix, 2:03¾, and the horse will leave Kentucky at once.

C. J. Hamlin, the Buffalo, N. Y., horseman, was made defendant in a suit for veterinary services, brought by Dr. A. W. Althous of New York in the Circuit Court here yesterday. The winnings of his horses, Prince Regent and Heir-at-Law, were attached in the hands of Secretary Tipton.

ENTRIES ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Good List of Horses at Ideal Park and Other Courses.

The entries on the different tracks today are as follows:

At Ideal Park.

First race, 11-16 mile, selling—Lancer, 99 pounds, Tamerlane, 99; Dad's Daughter, 94; Agatine, 99; Spitfire, 99; Tonica, 94; Mary Portland, 99; Charley Daly, 94; Eldorado, 99; Play or Pay, 105; Hammond, 105; Gilhooley, 102; Indifferent, 102; Alice W., 94.

Second race, 9-16 mile, selling—Mary Ann C., 103 pounds; Snag, 103; Alameter, 103; Julius Marks, 106; F. Garner, 103; Nannie Dunn, 103; Swordsman, 106; Kowee, 103; Terra Cycha, 106; Last Fellow, 108; Negaunee, 103; Rockwood, 110; Mace, 106; Why, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile—Indra, 92 pounds; Logan, 94; Miss Francis, 84; California, 89; Rey Lochiel, 98; Forum, 90; Martha R., 84; Serena, 84; Dr. G., 89.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Hot Stuff, 98 pounds, Cherrystone, 102; Little Dorritt, 104; Fusileer, 97; The Sculptor, 104; Sandoval, 107; Forseen, 95; Minerva, 95; Text, 97; Ragner, 99; Good Advice, 98; Terra Archer, 95; Newhouse, 95; Dejure, 104.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Muriel T., 99 pounds; Julie, 99; London Smoke, 102; Laura C., 94; Character, 102; Mollie King, 104; Lon Jones, 99; Sister Florence, 104; Sligo, 104; Niniwa, 102; Marie Woodlands, 99; Marchaway, 104; Gallopade, 99.

At Morris Park.

New York, Oct. 18.—The weights for the handicap to be run at Morris Park track on Wednesday, Oct. 21, are as follows:

First race, October hurdle handicap, 2½ miles, over ten flights of hurdles—McKee, 166 pounds, Fugitive, Phœbus, 150; San Joaquin, 148; Article, St. Luke, 140 each; Tidman, 132; Pilferer, 130.

Fifth race, 4 miles, handicap steeple chase—Red Pat, 172 pounds; Duke of Abercorn, 168; Phœbus, 155; Glenfallon, 153; Marcus, 151, Decapod, 148; St. Anthony, 147; Hesperian, Lafayette, 142 each; War Bonnet, Spot, 141 each; Olindo, St. Luke, 140 each; Degarnette, 138; Trillion, 137; Tidman, Rinaldo, Maudite, 135.

Penalties accrue from 6 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 17.

At Latonia.

First race, 1 mile—Bloodhound, Tancred, Lester, Birmingham, Pat Malloy Jr., Tariff Reform, Jessie Bird, Godding, 92 pounds; Fresno, Mary Revenaugh, Hernania, Swift Dean, Herminia, Volma, Whiteside, 97; Jerry Mack, 100; Lismore, 102.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Anger, Remember Me, Salsetta, 96 pounds; Mellie, 98; Red, 99; What Next, Oscuro, 101; Charina, 102; Tillo, 103.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Lilly Beatrice, Brown Girl, 77 pounds; The Prince's Opal, The Gainer, Tupelo, Traveler, Serrano, 80; Derby Maid, 98; Lufra, 103; Beau Ideal II., 106; Egbart, 110.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Eleanor Mc, Skate, 96 pounds; St. Helena, 99; Jacob Litt, 103; The Dragon, Leaflet, 105; Black Silk, 106; Daily America, 107; Booze, Sir Vassar, 109.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Rampart, 92 pounds; Bismarck, Reimy, 95; Aimee, Chatterbox, 97; Presidio, A. B. C., Joe Thayer, Seabrooke, 100; Celia, Zoulika, 102; Rasper, 105.

Sixth race, handicap, steeplechase, 1¾ miles—Collector, Herman, 125 pounds; Aristocrat, 128; Folly, Shears, 130; Designer, 134; Hercules, 136; Ondague, 140; Uncle Jim, 148; Don Pedro, 157.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Gooding and Tancred, $5; Pat Malloy Jr., $4; Lismore, Frisco, and Bloodhound, $3 each; Valma, $2; field, $6.

Second race—What Next, $10; Anger, $8; Remember Me, $6; Oscura and Red, $5 each; Millie and Tillo, $4 each; Parina and Salsetta, $3 each.

Third race—Egbart, $10; Lufra, $6; Seriano, $5; Beau Ideal and Lilly Beatrice, $4 each; Tupelo, $3; field, $5.

Fourth race—The Dragon, $15; Sir Vassar and Daily America, $8 each; St. Helena, $5; Eleanor Mc, $4; field, $6.

Fifth race—Joe Thayer, $10; A B C, $6; Cecil and Bismarck, $5 each; Rasper, $4; field, $6.

Sixth race—No pooling.

SHARKEY MAY MEET FITZSIMMONS.

Negotiations Opened by National Club with Martin Julian.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—Tom Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, is at present engaged in having fun with Jim Corbett. Fitzsimmons and Corbett are both after Sharkey, and the chances at present seem to be in favor of "Lanky Bob." When the National club of this city and Sharkey were endeavoring to pin Corbett down to a definite statement a few days ago several urgent telegrams were sent to him at New York. Every time came the answer: "Important letter on the way."

The National club turned its attention to Fitzsimmons, and the prospects are that a match will be made between him and Sharkey. Corbett last night wired Sharkey's manager from New York as follows:

Club here offers $12,000 for ten rounds Jan. 1. Deposit $2,000. Answer.

Here was Sharkey's chance to get even, and he promptly wired Corbett: "Important letter on way."

The proposal made to Fitzsimmons by the National club was that he engage in a ten-round contest with Sharkey in this city some time in December for a purse of $10,000. This was the reply received from Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager:

New York, Oct. 16.—To J. J. Groom, San Francisco: Will match Fitzsimmons against Sharkey on the following conditions: Purse of $10,000, winner to take all, and $1,000 for our training and traveling expenses; club to deposit $5,000 as forfeit on signing articles, balance to be put up ten days before the contest. Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern. Either Siler or Houseman of Chicago to referee. The match must take place before Dec. 1 on account of our match with Corbett.

The National club has complied with Fitzsimmons' demands to the extent of placing the $5,000 in the hands of a local sporting man, but it firmly declines to allow Fitzsimmons more than $500 for expenses.

Sharkey's only objection is to having the referee selected at this stage of the proceedings. He says it will be time enough to select that official when the Fitzsimmons party arrives here.

Julian is holding out in the matter of the expense money, but he is not so insistent in regard to the referee. It is thought that when he learns Corbett is setting his cap for Sharkey again he will accept the terms proposed and that it will be definitely announced within a day or two that Sharkey and Fitzsimmons are matched. In a later wire Julian favored Dec. 8 or 9.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

PLANS FOR THE BIG GAME

YALE BEGINS ITS PREPARATIONS FOR MEETING THE TIGERS.

Contest Will Be Held on Manhattan Field, New York, as in Previous Years—Conference Between the Managers in Regard to the Details Recently Held—Freshmen Elevens Will Meet at Princeton on a Date to Be Chosen Later in the Season.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This is the season of the year when Yale football players, both 'varsity and freshmen, are preparing to line up against their old rivals, Princeton. The date for the 'varsity contest has been set for Nov. 21, and the place, as usual, Manhattan Field, New York City.

A conference has just been held between the Yale and Princeton managers and plans have been completed for the game. The field will be put in order by the management, the usual extra accommodations being provided, and the field being prepared for the game according to the custom in former years. The game will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as last year, and the officials will be chosen by mutual consent. The seats will be placed on sale in New York, Princeton, and at Yale, the application blank system being used as last year. The details for the circulation of the blanks will be announced by the management later.

The Yale freshmen have decided to meet Princeton 1900 this year for their big game. As last year's freshman match between the two colleges took place at Yale, this season's will be played at Princeton. There is some uncertainty as to the date. Both Yale and Princeton freshmen would like to have it played on Nov. 25, the day before Thanksgiving, but the Yale faculty have expressed a wish for an earlier date, which is likely to be selected.

The Yale 'varsity eleven has had three new coachers the last week, and has been steadily developing a team system of play. Walter Camp, '80, Clarence De Witt, '96, and George Adee, '95, have been with the team and have given most of their attention to developing Ely, the new man at quarter. The little fellow is playing a plucky game and doing his best to make good the absence of Fincke, but he is far from coming up to his predecessor's standard.

Capt. Murphy has tried his best to assure himself that several coachers will be here all of the coming week, but nothing is certain about it. It is probable that "Josh" Hartwell, end rush in '89 and '90, will be on hand. Hartwell generally arrives in time to develop the Yale eleven finally for the big games, and would have been here before this year had his professional duties in New York allowed.

BALD WANTS THE FIRST CONTEST.

Zimmerman's Challenge May Be Part of a Shrewd Game.

Regarding the apparent back-down by Arthur A. Zimmerman upon being informed that Bald had accepted the $5,000 challenge, the champion ventured the belief yesterday that Zimmerman had not been bluffing, but, on the other hand, was playing a shrewd game. Bald said that he thought "Zim's" idea was to have his refusal to race for $5,000 published broadcast, whereupon half a dozen of the fastest riders would at once send in challenges, not expecting to be taken up. "Then," said Bald, "when 'Zim' gets six bluff challenges before him at $5,000 each he will probably accept them all and either make them put up or acknowledge themselves bluffers. If they all are as good as their offer to race Zimmerman will have his hands full, but it is almost a certainty that he can beat five out of the six fastest men in the country. I shall, however, insist on being the first man taken on should I be right in my conjecture."

BERLO WANTS A SEXTET RACE.

Desires Match for Best Two Out of Three Heats.

Peter J. Berlo, who arrived in Chicago from Boston Saturday, said yesterday that one of the motives he had in coming here was to arrange for a match contest between his sextuplet and the big machines seating the same number of men owned by a local concern.

"I want to get on a series of the best two in three match races at one mile, to be ridden on the half-mile track at Garfield Park. As for the stakes, I am willing to make it for $1,000 a side, or for fun, or we will agree to make it the winner to take the losing machine."

It is probable that this generous offer will be accepted by the local concern, in which case an interesting contest is bound to result.

Kiser May Go for Records.

Earl H. Kiser of Dayton, O., who in company with Manager A. J. Stackpole reached Chicago from Dayton on Saturday, spent yesterday afternoon examining and commenting on the half mile track at Garfield Park. While neither Kiser nor Stackpole would admit there was any significance attached to the visit, yet a rumor gained ground that Kiser will stay in Chicago and try for all the records under one mile, as soon as "Tom" Eck and his aggregation of racers depart, which will probably be next Saturday.

Award a Special Prize.

Nuremburg, Oct. 18.—The judges of the international chess tournament held in this city in July and August awarded a special prize to Pillsbury for having played the most brilliant game of the tournament against Lasker.

General Sporting Notes.

Minneapolis defeated the Dalys yesterday afternoon at the Dalys' park 7 to 2.

The Chicago Unions and the Edgars played a tie game of baseball yesterday afternoon at the Unions' park. Score: 4 to 4.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Cincinnati policy-holders in the old United States Mutual Accident Association have organized to resist the payment of the recent assessment, following the example of the Indianapolis unfortunates. Counsel will be engaged and a test case carried to the highest courts, if necessary. The policy-holders in the company in Chicago are planning to organize in the same manner and remit the collection of the assessment. Manager Thorpe of the United States Casualty of Cincinnati, formerly in the same position with the old Mutual, has discovered that the company on Jan. 1, 1895, had a surplus of $81,000, and four months later the statements showed a deficiency of $465,869. Mr. Thorpe advises no one to pay the assessment.

* * *

A decision adverse to the Manhattan Life in the McCune case at Pittsburg has been handed down by the courts. Four policies of $5,000 each are involved. McCune died within two years after he had taken out his insurance and at the time of his death the premium notes, reserved for the time, were unpaid. The plaintiff claimed the notes were accepted by the local agent and indorsed to the company. The defendant held there had been no cash payment of premiums and objected to settling the policies. Suit was brought and the case is decided against the insurance company.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

It Was.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You will greatly oblige a number of readers if you will state whether or not the Republican convention at St. Louis was opened with prayer by a Jewish rabbi.

W. G. ALEXANDER.

No.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a voter who lives and registers in the Second Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward on day of registration and moves to the Fourth Precinct of the same ward before election day vote at the coming election? T. F. B.

Yes.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a foreigner comes to this country and never takes out his citizenship papers and has a son born here has that son a right to register and vote without taking out his first and second papers? R. COMMONS.

Senators and Congressmen.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you state the number of United States Senators for each State and Territory and what the population is required for each Congressman?

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER,
Fourteenth Ward.

Each State has two Senators. A Territory has none. The population required for a Congressman—the ratio of representation—is 173,901, but each State is entitled to one Representative, no matter how small its population.

Ballots Are Not Numbered.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Dear Sir: Two intelligent and supposably well informed men are contending with me that, under the present system of voting, the ballots, when deposited, are marked with consecutive numbers corresponding with like numbers opposite names of voters on poll lists. I deny this, on the ground that it would conflict with the claim of secrecy under the Australian voting system. I would like an authoritative statement as to its truth or falsity. Will you give it and greatly oblige? J. M. E.

He Can Vote.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a person attending college here in the city and whose home is in another city in Illinois be registered at home by proxy or can he vote by making an affidavit, or will he lose his vote altogether unless he registers in person? STUDENT.

It is not necessary to appear personally before a registry board outside the city. The registration officers can put down the name of any person known to them to be a resident of the district. Generally they copy the names off the old poll list, dropping those of persons who are dead or have moved away. But even if the correspondent's name is not on the registry he can swear in his vote.

Hardheartedness of M. A. Hanna.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As so much is being written and said about the hardheartedness of M. A. Hanna will you allow me to give the public an account of one little act of Mr. Hanna's toward myself?

I was born and raised in Cleveland, O., and knew Mr. Hanna as a boy and up to the age of 25, when I left and went South, and had not seen or spoken to Mr. Hanna for years, although as a boy I used to be employed around his store-rooms before he was considered the very wealthy man he is today. I was taken very sick in a certain Southern city, was among strangers, and the doctor said if I did not get the proper treatment I would not live but a few days. My money was all gone and I would have had to go to the poor-house, but, happening to think of the former kindheartedness of M. A. Hanna, I wrote him and told him my condition and asked for assistance. He did not wait to write, but telegraphed me to draw upon him for the amount asked for ($30), which I did, thereby saving my life, for I would surely be in my grave today, a stranger in a strange land, but for the great kindness of M. A. Hanna, the man who a certain evening Chicago paper says is notoriously unkind and hard upon his employés.

I would like to have that paper say how many men of Mr. Hanna's position today would have paid any attention to the appeal of a poor unfortunate such as I was at that time. Not one man in a thousand would have noticed my letter at all, let alone granting the request in the way he did, without any security and not knowing if he would ever see me again. If that is the way Mr. M. A. Hanna uses all of his employés would to heaven there were many more such hardhearted employers among the wealthy men of today. If any doubt my story I will be pleased to show them proofs if they will call upon me, as I am right in Chicago, confined to my room today.

M. F. B.,
No. 238 South Halsted street.

TO SELECT A NEW UNIVERSITY RECTOR.

Names Likely to Be Submitted from Which to Select a Successor to Bishop Keane.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The program of the meeting of the directors of the Catholic University indicates a brief and business-like session. The meeting begins at 10:30 on Wednesday, in the Senate Chamber of McMahon Hall. The sessions will be private, and the present indications are that no authoritative information as to the choice of Bishop Keane's successor will be made public after the meeting or until the Pope has acted on the recommendation of the directors.

The meeting of Archbishops begins on Thursday morning at the same place, but this has to do with the general affairs of the church, and not with the university.

It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Williams of Boston will be the guests of the university. Archbishops Corrigan of New York and Ryan of Philadelphia will be with Messrs. Riggs of this city. Most of the visiting prelates have friends here with whom they will stay during the meeting. Archbishop Gross of Oregon is here already, the guest of Father Mackin of St. Paul's Parish.

Although the meeting of the university directors is near at hand, there appears to be no crystallization on any name for the rectorship to succeed Bishop Keane. Objections are raised to most of the names already mentioned in the press, and in university circles it is felt that the conjecture has not come from those who will have a voice in the selection.

The Very Rev. Augustin F. Hewit of New York, who has been mentioned, is said to be too far advanced in years to undertake the arduous work of managing the university. One of the members of the board has stated that it was at least settled that a man in the prime of life would be chosen. Moreover, Father Hewit belongs to the Paulist order, and thus far the university has been directed by the secular clergy outside of the orders.

Concerning Bishops Horstman of Cleveland, Bacon of Georgia, Montgomery of California, and Spalding of Peoria it is said that the Pope's letter stating that "rotation in office" shall prevail at the university will make it inexpedient for any Bishop or Archbishop to accept the place, as the next rector is assured of being "rotated" out of office after a few years of service. The tenure of office of the Bishops is for life, so that they are not likely to give up a place of such dignity and permanence for a temporary position which, when it was terminated, would leave them without a diocese.

The name of the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes' Parish, New York, continues to be mentioned prominently. Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé also is mentioned, although the objections already stated make it unlikely that he would accept. It was he who, when in charge of St. Matthew's Church here, bought the tract where the university now is located, for the comparatively small sum of $28,000.

In some quarters connected with the university the impression prevails that Cardinal Satolli knows who the next rector will be, and that personal information he will be able to lay before the Pope at an early day will be decisive in determining the rectorship. The expectation is that the new rector will not enter upon his duties before the Christmas holidays.

Swears Off Smoking at 107.

After smoking fifty years or more Mrs. Hannah Chard, a famous Gloucester County centenarian, has thrown away her pipe, with the determination never to smoke again. Although she is 107 years old, she has been convinced lately that the use of tobacco was shortening her life.

Sudden Death at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—F. A. House, an old resident of this city and a Grand Army veteran, dropped dead on the street this morning of heart-disease.

HOLD A SECRET MEETING.

WESTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE MAGNATES MAKE A HURRIED VISIT.

Indianapolis and Minneapolis Delegates Not Present—Nature of the Conference Said to Be Simply to Hear Reports of the Committee Which Attended the New York Meeting—Absence of Clubs Thought to Indicate Fear of an Outbreak.

Why were not Indianapolis and Minneapolis representatives present at the meeting of the Western League at the Victoria Hotel yesterday afternoon? is a question which is perplexing those interested in the baseball situation. The representatives of the clubs present said it argued nothing, but the inference is that another outbreak is feared.

The meeting was a secret one, and the visitors were not inclined to say anything about it. They kept away from the hotel for the greater part of the day, and denied that anything of importance had been done. The business which called them together, they said, was to listen to the report of the committee which attended the meeting of the Board of Review in New York and to talk over in a friendly manner the business which had been transacted during the season with the prospects of the clubs in next year's race.

At the Victoria were registered J. H. Manning and H. M. Smith of Kansas City, G. A. Van der Beck of Detroit, M. R. Killilea and "Connie" Mack of Milwaukee, and President Ban B. Johnson of Cincinnati. At the Auditorium were Charles Comiskey of St. Paul and George Ellis of Grand Rapids.

Early in the afternoon the men met at the Victoria and went out together, not returning until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Comiskey said, when asked in regard to the proceedings of the meeting: "We did nothing of any importance, for if we had intended holding a meeting we would have selected another day than Sunday. We heard the report from the delegates who were sent to the New York meeting, and anything of importance will, of course, come up at the meeting to be held Nov. 11."

In regard to the absence of representatives of the two teams he said it was simply an evidence the meeting was of no importance, because if any important points were to be discussed they certainly would have been in attendance. The gathering yesterday was asserted to be almost entirely of a social character.

It is thought, however, that another outbreak in the league is feared and that the remaining clubs of the league are preparing to strengthen their position as much as possible.

RELATIVE PRICE OF THE METALS.

Statement Showing the Production of Gold and Silver Since 1492 and the Price of Each.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Acting Controller of the Currency Coffin has prepared figures regarding the world's production of gold and silver from 1492 to 1850, opposing the showing that during this period while the product of silver was nearly thirty-two times as great as that of gold the market value of silver was never higher than about fourteen pounds of silver for one pound of gold, and never lower than sixteen and one-quarter pounds of silver to one of gold.

"This argument breaks down completely," said Mr. Coffin, "because it is not based on facts. The truth about the matter is that in 1492 one pound of gold would buy only about ten pounds of silver, but after this silver steadily depreciated in value. In 1526 a pound of gold would buy eleven of silver; in 1605, twelve pounds; in 1626, thirteen pounds; and in 1670, fourteen pounds. While ten pounds of silver would buy a pound of gold in 1492, it took nearly sixteen pounds of silver to buy one pound of gold in 1850, a great decline in value of silver in 356 years, but chiefly during the 191 years prior to 1687. To find the cause of this depreciation we have only to look at the figures showing the greatly increased production of silver compared with gold after the discovery of America.

"During the period 1850 to 1873 figures are made to show about six times as much silver produced in the world as gold and that the commercial or market ratio varied only between 15.27 and 15.70 pounds of silver to one of gold. In accounting for this stability of market value in the face of reduced production the fact is ignored that in the United States nearly $500,000,000 more paper money, greenbacks and national bank notes, had been added to the circulation during this period and took the place of metallic money, which fled from circulation if not from the country during the greenback period. After we returned to the metallic money basis in 1879 this paper money continued to do the work as money which silver could have performed.

"Another cause silently at work was the expansion of banking in the United States and England, which has gradually increased since 1850, until now over 90 per cent of bank receipts or deposits are checks and drafts, and not paper or metallic money, while in Great Britain less than 1 per cent of bank transactions is money of any kind."

Break up your Cold Over night.

Don't use sprays, douches, atomizers or stomach medicines. Booth's

"Hyomei"

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, will do it. It *cures by inhalation*. Air is the only thing intended for the breathing organs.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Trenton, N. J.
March 2, 1896.

Dear Sir: You have my permission to say that I believe Hyomei to be one of the most wonderful cures for catarrh and throat trouble that has ever been discovered. In my case the effect has been marvellous.
EMORY N. YARD, Mayor.

Price $1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottles of "Hyomei" inhalant at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 cents. [illegible] free of

VIRGIL H. CLYMER,
172 Washington-st., Rooms 613-615.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
☞ How to Cure [illegible]

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
85 MADISON STREET.

"THE FOWLER"
GREEN TAG SALE
Amazing Bargains in High Grade Wheels.
Down Town Store - - 112 Dearborn-st.

ECRET MEETING.

ASEBALL LEAGUE MAG- KE A HURRIED VISIT.

and Minneapolis Dele- Present—Nature of the Said to Be Simply to orts of the Committee tended the New York bsence of Clubs Thought Fear of an Outbreak.

Indianapolis and Minneap- ives present at the meeting League at the Victoria Hotel noon? is a question which is e interested in the baseball representatives of the clubs argued nothing, but the in- nother outbreak is feared. as a secret one, and the vis- clined to say anything about way from the hotel for the he day, and denied that any- tance had been done. The called them together, they en to the report of the com- tended the meeting of the in New York and to talk manner the business which cted during the season with the clubs in next year's

were registered J. H. Man- Smith of Kansas City, G. A. Detroit, M. R. Killilea and of Milwaukee, and Presi- nson of Cincinnati. At the Charles Comiskey of St. Ellis of Grand Rapids. ternoon the men met at the nt out together, not return-

said, when asked in regard s of the meeting: "We did importance, for if we had a meeting we would have day than Sunday. We from the delegates who New York meeting, and rtance will, of course, come to be held Nov. 11."

absence of representatives he said it was simply an ting was of no importance, mportant points were to be ertainly would have been The gathering yesterday be almost entirely of a so-

however, that another out- gue is feared and that the of the league are preparing heir position as much as

ICE OF THE METALS.

wing the Production of lver Since 1492 and Price of Each.

D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]— r of the Currency Coffin ures regarding the world's ld and silver from 1492 to e showing that during this product of silver was near- es as great as that of gold of silver was never higher teen pounds of silver for ld, and never lower than -quarter pounds of silver

t breaks down complete- in, "because it is not based ruth about the matter is, pound of gold would buy pounds of silver, but after ly depreciated in value. In gold would buy eleven of welve pounds; in 1626, thir- in 1670, fourteen pounds. ds of silver would buy a 1492, it took nearly six- silver to buy one pound of reat decline in value of sil- but chiefly during the 191 687. To find the cause of we have only to look at ing the greatly increased r compared with gold after America.

eriod 1850 to 1873 figures about six times as much the world as gold and that r market ratio varied only d 15.70 pounds of silver to ccounting for this stability n the face of reduced pro- is ignored that in the rly $500,000,000 more pa- backs and national bank added to the circulation d and took the place of which fled from circulation ntry during the greenback returned to the metallic 879 this paper money con- work as money which sil- rformed.

silently at work was the king in the United States ch has gradually increased now over 90 per cent of deposits are checks and paper or metallic money. ritain less than 1 per cent ns is money of any kind."

p your Cold
ht.
ys, douches, atomizers or
s. Booth's
yomei"
Outfit, the Australian ment, will do it. It *cures* r is the only thing in- athing c. gans.
of the City of Trenton, N. J.
March 2, 1896.
e my permission to say that I one of the most wonderful throat trouble that has ever my case the effect has been
Emory N. Yard, Mayor.
r sale by druggists every- ttles of "Hyomei" inhal- o cents. Hyomei Balm, a
H. CLYMER,
ngton-st., Rooms 613-615.

icura
ORKS
nders
rturing, disfiguring,
umors of the Skin,
d when all else fails.
world. Price, Cuticura, 50c.;
, 50c. and $1. Potter Drug
Props., Boston.

F 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
mbler
Bicycles
JEFFERY MFG. CO.
ISON STREET.
FOWLER"
TAG SALE
in High Grade Wheels.
- - 112 Dearborn-st.

SCIENCE OF MOTHERHOOD

TO BE STUDIED BY THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MOTHERS.

Organization, Which Is Only Fairly Started, Will Be Completed in Washington Next February—Maternal Parents from All Parts of the United States Are Expected to Attend the Initial Meeting—Many Prominent Women Interested.

The National Federation of Mothers is an institution fairly started. Its complete organization will be accomplished next February in Washington by a congress of parents on the distaff side from all parts of the United States. They will show the world how the hand that rocks the cradle can grasp a great and novel idea.

The enterprise will be established on so strong a social basis as to command immediate recognition throughout the country. This does not mean that it will be fashionable; quite otherwise, indeed. But it has been taken up and is being forwarded by a number of women of prominence and influence.

The purpose of the organization will be to develop a "science of motherhood." The phrase sounds formidable, but its meaning is simple enough. Mothers are to be taught how to be mothers—not only good mothers in the ordinary sense, but efficient in the up-bringing of their children. A person does not attempt to be a carpenter or a house painter without special training in that direction, and it is the same way with all occupatons requiring the slightest degree of skill.

On the other hand, until now nobody seems to have thought that mothers needed any special training for their maternal duties, the assumption being that ordinary instinct was enough. This is surely an error, as is proved by the great number of children who are poorly brought up—who are not developed mentally, morally, and physically as they might have been.

"Mothers' Clubs" Will Be Numerous.

When the federation has been thoroughly established it is expected that nearly every city, town, and hamlet in the United States will have its Mothers' club, all of them being united in the national association. At such a club the mothers of the local community will meet and discuss subjects pertaining to the rearing of children. Here the individual mother will be roused to the needs of her own offspring—needs which frequently she will not have thought of before.

From her fellow members she will get valuable suggestions, and on the shelves of the club's little library of specially selected volumes she will find books relating to the up-bringing of children and treating of the matter from every point of view. As the mother educates herself on these lines she will become more capable of training her children.

The home is to be the field of this new science, which might be called the science of child culture. At the same time its pursuit is a going to school by the mothers—a method of educating the mothers for the purpose of developing the children.

The new organization is now in charge of a committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, and Miss Morton. Many other prominent Washington people are actively interested.

Some time in November a meeting will be held in Washington for the election of officers. Meanwhile circulars are being sent out all over the country, addressed to teachers, clergymen, Presidents of women's clubs, and all philanthropic and other persons interested in the uplifting of humanity. The women's clubs are expected to give much help. The circulars describe the action that is being taken in Washington and set forth the aims of the federation. They also contain suggestions for the establishment of mothers' clubs, and ask for lists of individuals who are likely to be aroused in behalf of the cause. This scheme is being carried out on so wide a scale that not the most remote section will be unvisited by the novel propaganda.

Help of the Sterner Sex Needed.

The men's help is wanted also. There is no notion of ignoring the fathers. The mothers, educated in the new science, are expected to influence the fathers favorably with respect to the bringing up of the children. It is even hoped that some day the fathers will take up the movement and hold a congress of their own. The new women, the old women, and the middle women are all invited to join in the enterprise, uniting on the common ground of motherhood, which in an important sense is the beginning of everything. Sectarianism is not to be considered in the matter at all.

With ideal mothers, it is urged, we shall have an ideal race. In the children lie the hope of the future; the prospects of civilization rest upon them as on a corner-stone. The children of today represent the next step in the progress of mankind. Grown men and women cannot be molded and altered over to any extent, but almost anything may be accomplished in the building up of children.

Hannah W. Smith, in "Child Culture," says: "The children of the future are crying to the people of the present, 'Educate our mothers!' and the ears of this generation are beginning to hear the cry. But with amazement we discover that almost nothing has ever been done to fit mothers for the solemn responsibilities laid upon them. Of all the specialists on earth the mother brings the poorest training to her immortal task."

Important Prenatal Influence.

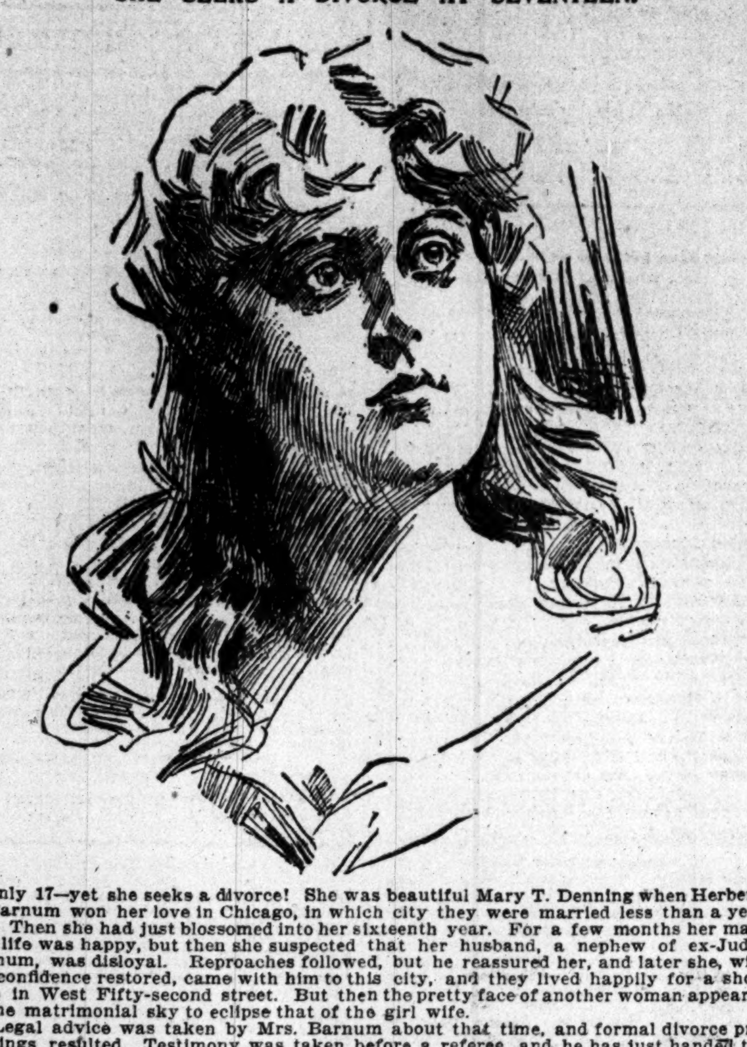
One matter deemed of great importance relates to the influence of the mother upon the child before the latter is born. That this influence is very great may be conceded. Granting it, the inference is that whatever goes toward the proper training of the mother at or before that critical period will be to the advantage of her offspring. Among the workers in this new cause will be many women who are not mothers, but whose maternal instinct will render them interested. The committee in charge is getting together a list of books which are to be recommended for the libraries of the local clubs. Of course, this list will be offered merely as a suggestion, and each club will add such volumes as may seem desirable.

Among the prominent Washington people who are interested in this enterprise are Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Micou, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Dudley, Mrs. W. W. King, and Mrs. Taber Johnson.

FOR THE FAIR DEBUTANTE.

Very chic and inexpensive dancing gowns can be fashioned of plain organdies that cost no more than 25 cents a yard. Indeed, I have seen one of the prettiest gowns made of this material that was recently reduced from 30 to 17 cents. It was of rose pink over pink china silk, tastefully garnitured in white lace, pink roses, and pink satin ribbon. I have seen this material in pale blue draped at the counters, and I am sure it would make a delightful dress if fashioned over India or China silk of a slightly deeper hue and garnitured with large rosettes of satin baby ribbon and silk forget-me-nots, or, if desired, with white lace and blue and cherry Dresden ribbon. Such a gown is always in good taste and universally becoming for the fair débutante.

SHE SEEKS A DIVORCE AT SEVENTEEN.



Only 17—yet she seeks a divorce! She was beautiful Mary T. Denning when Herbert E. Barnum won her love in Chicago, in which city they were married less than a year ago. Then she had just blossomed into her sixteenth year. For a few months her married life was happy, but then she suspected that her husband, a nephew of ex-Judge Barnum, was disloyal. Reproaches followed, but he reassured her, and later she, with her confidence restored, came with him to this city, and they lived happily for a short time in West Fifty-second street. But then the pretty face of another woman appeared in the matrimonial sky to eclipse that of the girl wife.

Legal advice was taken by Mrs. Barnum about that time, and formal divorce proceedings resulted. Testimony was taken before a referee, and he has just handed the papers to Justice Beach of the Supreme Court. Mr. Barnum made no defense. Decision in the case, it is expected, will be rendered on Monday next.—New York Journal.

REBEKAHS HAVE A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

They Institute Twenty-two New Lodges with a Membership of 1,000 in the State of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows and State assembly of Daughters of Rebekah of Michigan will convene in annual meeting here tomorrow night, the combined representation being about 900. The Rebekahs have had the most prosperous year in their history, having instituted twenty-two new lodges, with a membership of 1,000. The Odd-Fellows have added five lodges and increased the membership of others. The election of William F. Wiselogel of Muskegon as Grand Warden and Eber S. Andrews of Williamston as Deputy Warden is conceded.

AMELIE RIVES' SISTER IS WEDDED.

Social Event in Albemarle, Va., Which Draws a Large and Fashionable Company.

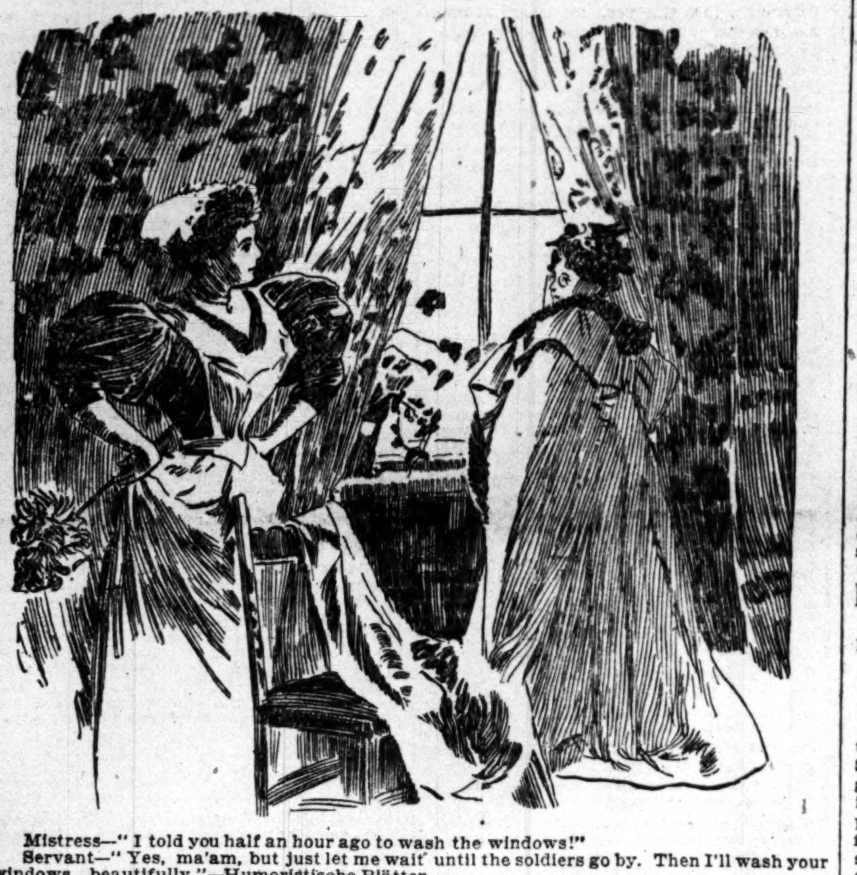
Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Miss Gertrude Rives, sister of the Princess Troubetskoy [Amélie Rives], was married at noon today in Grace Episcopal Church, near Castle Hill, the home of the Rives in Albemarle, to Mr. Allen Potts, a young lawyer of Richmond.

A large and fashionable company was present, including Robert E. Lee Jr. and Miss Julia Magruder, the authoress.

The bride, who is a beautiful young woman, entered the church on the arm of her father, Col. A. L. Rives. She wore white satin, duchesse lace, and a tulle veil. The Rev. Mr. Jones, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael of Richmond, officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts will remain at Castle Hill several days.

IN LOVE.



Mistress—"I told you half an hour ago to wash the windows!"
Servant—"Yes, ma'am, but just let me wait until the soldiers go by. Then I'll wash your windows beautifully."—Humoristische Blätter.

SOLILOQUY OF THE DRAY HORSE.

"What was I made for?" the old horse said,
Munching cut straw in a wind-rifted shed.
"My life is a curse from beginning to end.
In all the wide world I haven't a friend.
It's nothing but drudgery every day.
Toil without payment, work and no play;
And if I sink under a wearisome load,
I'm made to get up with a merciless goad.

"Curses, cold quarters, hard usage, poor feed,
Too little at that for a work horse's need,
And seldom a good bite of oats or fresh grass,
'Hard lines' for poor horses when slaves to an ass!
O, if we poor creatures were gifted with speech,
What eloquent sermons to men would we preach!
Our merits and sufferings even now move
The hearts of the kindly to pity and love.

"The beast has his feelings, his needs, his desires,
Though few are the favors the poor horse requires.
Our aim is to serve men, to love and obey,
If justice and mercy in turn would repay.
A word gently spoken, a pat on the neck,
But makes us delighted to follow your beck;
Then why, since the boon is so small that we crave,
Should it not always brighten the life of the slave?

"Too soon did the angels our champion claim,
Gotham, where is the monument due to his fame?
Might we horses build it, how soon 'twould arise
A cynosure grand for American eyes,
While crowning earth's heroes, neglect not to bring
An amaranth wreath for humanity's king.
He spake for the speechless, a champion brave,
No sha't is too grand to distinguish his grave.
Who says that our sufferings here are in vain,
No hope in the future to lighten our pain?
Who knows what our maker may hold in his plan?
I'd hate to swap chances with many a man."
—Mrs. Mary F. Van Dyck in New York Sun.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

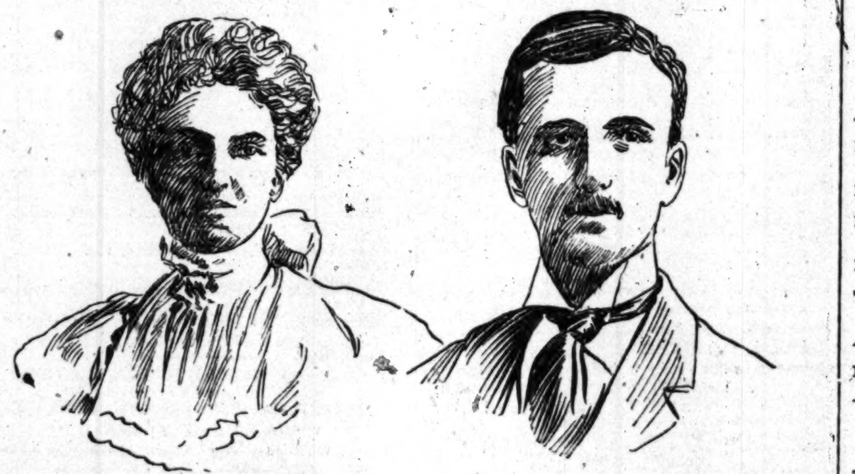
A LEGAL RUSE.

"What makes Blackcoke carry home a lot of law books every night he's out late?"

"Makes his wife think he's been working hard on a case."—Detroit Free Press.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

MISS EDITH SHEPARD—ERNESTO G. FABRI.



They will be married this week with elaborate display befitting the nuptials of a granddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt.

SEEN AT THE BIG CIRCUS.

OPENING RECEPTION OF THE BARNUM AND BAILEY SHOW.

Everything in Readiness at the Coliseum for the Two Weeks' Engagement—Some of the Particular Features and Attractions—Parade Starts at 7 O'Clock This Morning, Covering Twenty-two Miles—First Performance Will Be Given Tonight.

If Johanna had only kept her mouth shut yesterday her admirers might have named her the "Queen of the Coliseum." As she is one of the most celebrated characters who have visited the city for weeks her first public reception yesterday afternoon was thronged. But she spoiled it all by yawning. Johanna's throne was a large red wagon on the east side of Barnum & Bailey's menagerie, which begins a two weeks' engagement in Chicago today.

Johanna is known as a great beauty, but can hardly be called strikingly handsome except on extremely dark nights. Still, from a gorilla standpoint, it cannot be denied the bewitching Johanna is a most fascinating dame.

Johanna has a man valet who presented the visitors to her. Johanna is French and speaks no other language. Johanna's valet, McKay, consequently is obliged to address her entirely in that tongue, and as he speaks French with a strong Galway accent, interspersed with words in Johanna's own Simian tongue, even native Frenchmen would be embarrassed in following the conversation.

Johanna called for a glass of wine, regardless of the fact she was within the Hyde Park prohibition district and the day was Sunday. Then she shook hands with a few favorites who amused her so much she laughed a musical little "Ha, ha," like a society girl at the matinée. Then she wrote a note. Owing to nervousness it was somewhat illegible, but her valet said it was a statement of her views on the silver question in which she succeeded in concealing her opinions almost as well as David Bennett Hill.

Then it was the accomplished Johanna yawned. Johanna's yawn is not pretty.

Appohami, a Vedda Dwarf.

Johanna was not the only one who succeeded in attracting attention at the informal reception. Appohami bashfully received many compliments and numerous plugs of tobacco. Appohami is about as big as a second, but darker. He is a Vedda dwarf from Southern India, who is so tanned he makes Johanna look like a Circassian beauty in comparison.

One of Johanna's great sorrows is that she is called upon to share the south side of her apartments and her valet with a low individual called "Sunset Willy." "Sunset Willy" is a blue-nosed mandrill, so called because his nose is pink. "Sunset Willy" has a bright Aurora borealis around each eye and a rainbow down both sides of his face.

The baby camel attended the reception, but cried for its mamma, and its nurse took it back to its relatives and put pajamas on it and restored its sweet smile.

The Brahmans walked around the building in their yellow robes, or sunned themselves under two make-believe palm trees. The Haveareadi—a Singalese priest, who looks as though he might be a cousin to the Agoon of Swat or the Nawob of Basoda—was also among those present.

Other Attractions.

At the north end of the building some of the trapeze performers, who make a living trying to break their necks, were enjoying the rest afforded by the day in carelessly swinging back and forth on some poles hitched up under the roof. They were only seventy-five feet or so above the ground, but that never touched them.

Everything is in complete readiness for the opening performance tonight. This morning the parade will be given, starting at 7 o'clock and passing over Sixty-third street, Halsted, Madison, Wabash and Cottage Grove avenues. Twenty-two miles will be covered, the parade returning to the Coliseum by 2 o'clock.

MRS. ZIESING SECURES A DIVORCE.

Decree Granted at Ottawa as a Result of Disagreement and a Failure to Provide.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most sensational divorce cases of the State was ended in the Circuit Court by the granting of a decree to Mrs. Hermine Ziesing from Dr. Henry Ziesing, a prominent physician and wealthy man of Peru. The first intimation the public was given of a skeleton in the Ziesing closet was in a bill for separate maintenance filed by Mrs. Ziesing in August last. When the case was called yesterday the bill was amended to request an absolute divorce. The doctor failed to appear, and late in the day the prayer of the bill was granted, judgment being taken against him for alimony and attorney's fees. The allegations are that the doctor, on account of a difference in money matters, refused to treat her as his wife some fifteen years ago, and has since refused to furnish her with clothing, and, although living in the same house, refused to provide food suitable to their station in life.

TO CLEAN WROUGHT IRON WORK.

Andirons, lamps, candle lanterns, or anything made of wrought iron now so much used can be freed from dirt by wiping the iron with a cotton cloth slightly dampened with kerosene oil.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

SMALLER SLEEVES FOR FALL DRESSES

Though Stylish, Pretty, and Becoming, They Will Not Completely Rout the Larger Shape.

Smaller sleeves are no longer a mere rumor. They have materialized in the fall gowns, and though they are stylish, pretty, and becoming, they will not completely rout the larger shape, for the full sleeve is too comfortable to be discarded entirely. But the woman who wishes to keep abreast or ahead rather of the fashions will have at least one pair in her best gown probably.

The close fitted sleeve, with full but short draped puff is the finest model. It is made of one or two fabrics. One seen was of green and blue Dresden silk with the puff of blue canvas cloth matching the waist and skirt. Another was entirely of the silk of which the gown was made.

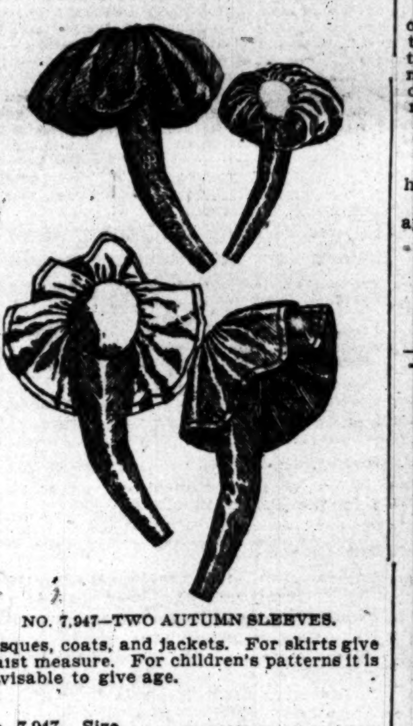
The fitted sleeve is sui[illegible] for all fabrics. A combination of m[illegible]s may be employed in making it. One was of Dresden silk, with the puff of dark thin canvas cloth of which the waist was made, having a bolero front with a blouse vest of the silk. The back of the waist was smooth over a fitted lining with a coat basque laid in plaits and reaching only to the under-arm seams.

—

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of The Tribune.

It includes both sleeves and cuts from ten to fifteen inches, muscular part of the arm. Either will require three yards of material twenty-one inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.



NO. 7,947—TWO AUTUMN SLEEVES.

No. 7,947. Size..........................
Name ....
Address ....

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

A POSTER TRAGEDY.

A purple monument of bright blue bliss
Was mine, O, green-haired maid,
When from your lips a yellow kiss
I sipped in the dark-red shade.

The ecru moon hung on a tree;
We sat by the edge of a vertical brook;
You were a-laughing in olive-green glee,
And reading the edge of a book.

And I was singing a lavendar song,
Speckled and mingled with blue;
But I stopped for a moment, perhaps not too long,
And kissed you; I took perhaps two.

By the red hills topped with golden snow,
By the trees tearing holes in the sky,
I swore the red world I would overthrow
For your love, or lie down and die.

But away from my vowing I was rudely snatched,
And thrust far, far from you;
The color I wore with the landscape matched,
And that would, alas! never do.

And now among the blue lilies afloat
On a sea of brown and red
I sit on the edge of an olive-green boat,
And hold my pea-green head.
—London Figaro.

THE PLAIN ISSUE.

"This is a campaign which puts every citizen on his mettle."

"That's just it! It is a metallic campaign all through."—Philadelphia North American.

CORNERSTONE OF THE HALL OF HISTORY

Ceremonies at the First Building of the New American University to Be Held on Wednesday.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—A significant event in the advancement of American education will take place in this city on next Wednesday afternoon, when will be laid the corner-stone of the Hall of History, the first of the great group of buildings to form the home of the American University. Last March ground was broken for the university in the presence of a distinguished gathering. President Cleveland has been invited to lay the corner-stone.

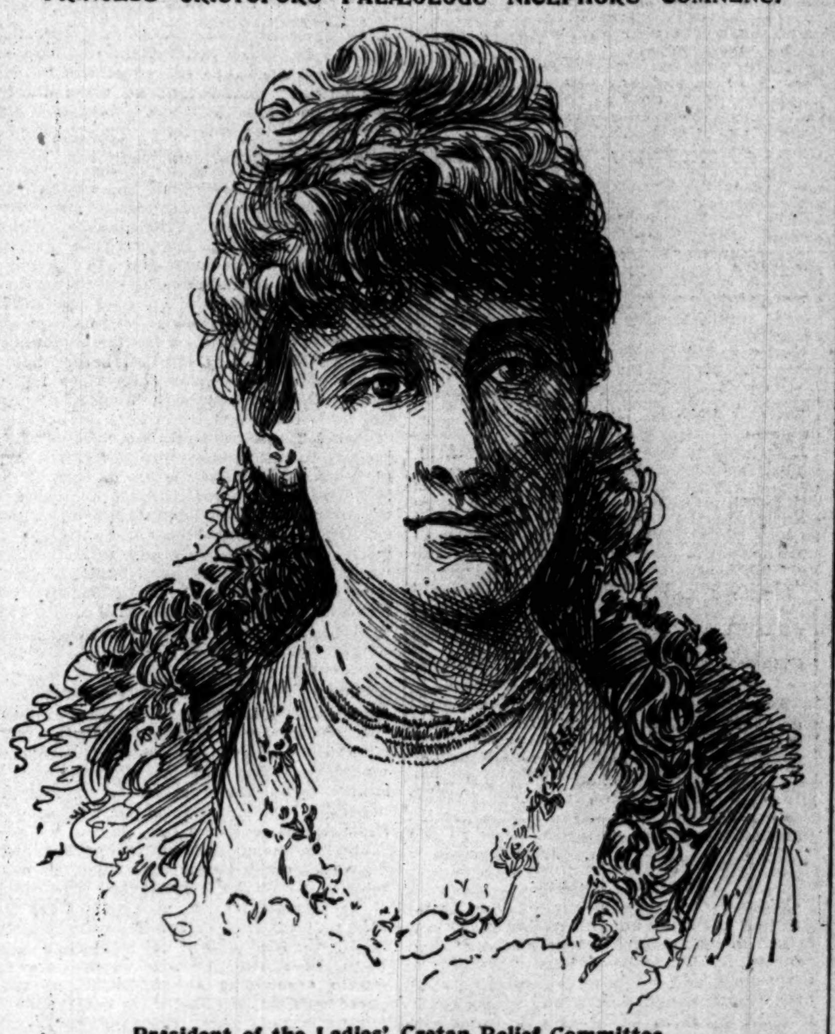
The ceremonies of the corner-stone laying are to begin at 2 o'clock, and the following program will be observed:

Singing of the American University hymn, which has been composed by the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, L. H. D., of Connecticut. There will be a prayer, responsive reading of the scriptures, and addresses by the following: Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor of the University; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania; Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., of Baltimore; the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, of New York; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of Buffalo; and Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D., of Fort Worth, Tex.

The laying of the corner-stone proper will be according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after this the Masonic and other organizations will go through a ritual of their own.

Over $200,000 will be spent in the erection of the Hall of History, and when completed the structure will be worthy to rank among the foremost of the magnificent government buildings for which Washington is celebrated. It will be constructed of white marble.

PRINCESS CRISTOFORO PALÆOLOGU NICEPHORU COMNENU.



President of the Ladies' Cretan Relief Committee.

A COMMON REASON.

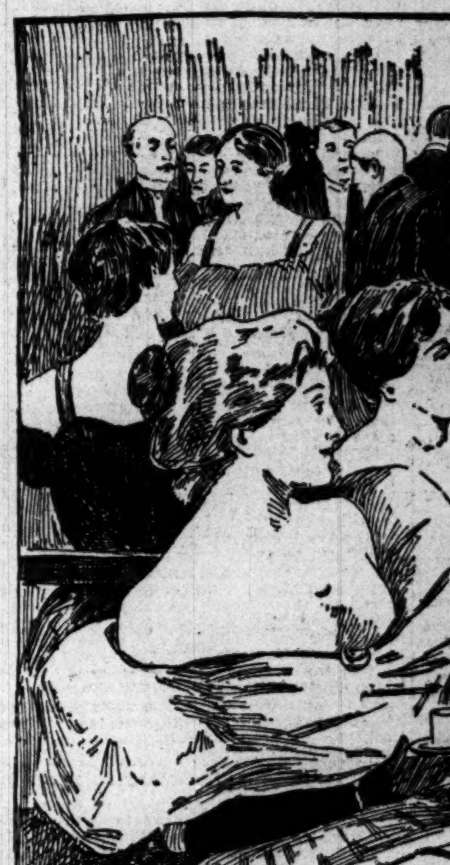
"Why do you suppose Jenkins never pays his debts?"

"Because he can't afford to and keep up appearances."—Cleveland Leader.

MODERN INVENTION.

Away with your "bicycle built for two,"
Though of yore it had room a-plenty;
But now in this hustling day we view
A bicycle built for twenty.
—Washington Star.

THE POINT.



He—"I can assure you that I am a bachelor from choice."
She—"So I suppose—but whose choice?"—Pick-Me-Up.

ASHLAND'S BAN IS ALONE.

OTHER CLUBS DESIRE FEMALE TALENT FOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

In Most Instances Women Fill Up the Greater Part of the Programs—First-class Artists Are Employed, and the Fair Sex Is Given the Preference Because Its Members Are Considered the Best Entertainers in Vaudeville Roles.

The action of the Entertainment committee of the Ashland club in putting the ban on women performers at the "stag" entertainments of the club will never become popular with the other clubs of the city, if present opinions on the subject hold out.

In fact, according to the statement of some of the members of the other clubs, women performers are by far the more popular, and occupy the greater part of the programs. Some of the clubs which formerly gave "stag" entertainments have done away with any objection there might have been to them by inviting their wives and women friends to the entertainments, and thus proving they were all right.

At the clubs where "stag" entertainments are still given, the members are careful, they say, to secure only the best talent, and they would regard the adoption of a rule barring women performers as unnecessary and uncalled for.

A member of the Entertainment committee of the Oakland club said yesterday:

"We had two 'stag' vaudeville entertainments at the club last winter and we probably shall have another on Christmas eve, and you may depend on it that women performers will not be barred. We aim to get the best vaudeville talent obtainable and, of course, that would include women performers."

George D. Kirkham of the Entertainment committee of the Chicago Athletic Association said:

"We had a vaudeville show at the club Saturday night, and women were well represented on the program. Besides Tim Murphy we had Annie Laughlin, the Gracian sisters, Bessie Phillips, the Schumann sisters, and a number of other vaudeville performers.

"We always try to get women performers for our entertainments, because they are usually the best entertainers. As long as there is nothing objectionable about our programs it would be silly to make a rule to keep women performers out."

At the Standard club no "stag" parties are given. The membership consists of both men and women and the theatricals there are family affairs.

The Calumet club, it was said yesterday, had given up its theatrical entertainments for the winter. The other principal clubs of the city do not give entertainments at all.

KALEIDOSCOPIC WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Preparations of the Cabinet Circle and Others in High Life There to Say Farewell.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Plans for entertaining at the White House do not promise to be elaborate this winter. From all reports the season will be the least gay of any of this administration.

Late in February obligations in the Cabinet circle and long dinner lists will be things of the past, and by the 1st of March there will be nothing left to occupy the attention of the interested, save farewells.

It is said at the White House that the kindergarten, which was so prominent a feature in the lives of the President's little daughters last season, will not be resumed, as it would be discontinued before March. Intimate friends and playmates of the little girls assembled there every morning and around a nursery table learned the fascinating features of kindergartening.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA CLOTHS.

Sprays of the graceful hop vine, with bunches of hops, are embroidered on the new white linen 5 o'clock tea cloths, and also on centerpieces. The leaves are in deep, long and short stitches, the tendrils of the vine in stem stitch, and the hops in solid work, all in the delicate shaded greens of the plant itself. On still another the brilliant eschottzia, the beautiful California poppy, in its gorgeous shades of yellow orange, was worked. There was a hemstitched hem and above this the poppies were laid with their stems toward the edge and the flowers toward the center. The hop design was wreathed in olive fashion above a similar hem.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Inquest on Ophelia.

A Fragment from the "Elsinore Gazette."

At the Town Hall on Thursday, Mr. Coroner Lorenzo held an inquest on the body of Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, the late Lord Chamberlain of Denmark. The sad demise of the young lady, following upon that of her father, who (as reported in our issue of last week) was accidentally killed at the Palace, has created much sensation in the town.

Laertes, a young officer of the Life Guards, identified the deceased as his sister. He last saw her on the previous afternoon, during an audience of King Claudius. She then seemed to be not quite in her right mind. She was fantastically dressed, and her speech was incoherent. Previous to that he had not seen her for several weeks, as he had been abroad.

The Coroner—"Do you know whether she had any love affair?"

Witness—"Before I left I warned her against the advances of his Royal Highness Prince Hamlet, who had paid her some attention."

The Coroner—"Did she encourage him?"

Witness—"Not actively, I think. But naturally her position, as daughter of a Minister of State, towards the heir to the throne was one of some delicacy; more especially as Prince Hamlet and my father did not always get on very well. I have heard——"

The Coroner—"Hearsay is not evidence. Did she mention his Royal Highness' name when you saw her yesterday?"

Witness—"No. But she said something about 'bonny young Robin' being all her joy."

A Juryman—"Do you know this Robin?"

Witness—"No."

The Juryman—"Is there any one about the court of the name of Robin?"

Witness—"Not that I know of."

Another Juryman—"I think inquiries should be made. It seems to me this man Robin should be called as a witness."

A Third Juryman—"Has Prince Hamlet any middle name like Robertius, or Robinbras, or anything of that sort?"

Witness—"I believe not."

Third Juryman—"But he must have some other name. Is Hamlet his surname or his Christian name?"

The Coroner—"Really, gentlemen, I think this touches a constitutional question upon which it is not our province to enter."

Third Juryman—"I only want to know who Robin is. [To witness.] Had the deceased any pet name for the Prince?"

Witness—"I have heard her address him as 'My Lord Hamlet' and 'My honored Lord'—that is all."

Francisco, a soldier of the Castle Guard, deposed that, being off duty, he was taking a walk by the side of the river on Wednesday afternoon, when he saw the deceased on the opposite bank. She wore no hat, and had flowers stuck all over her. She climbed a tree, but the branch broke and she fell in and was drowned.

P. C. Dogbernardo, 221 K, said that as he was proceeding along the Castle road at twenty minutes past 4 on Wednesday afternoon he saw the deceased coming from the direction of the Castle. She was behaving in an extraordinary manner and singing objectionable songs—at least, he would have considered them improper if she had not been the Lord Chamberlain's daughter.

The Coroner—"Why did you not stop her?"

Witness—"There's a many mad folks at the castle. I might have had to arrest my Lord Hamlet next."

Third Juryman—"Why, I should like to know, should the castle lunatics be allowed to stray on the public highway to the common danger? We might be murdered in our beds some night."

Second Juryman—"I think we should instruct the Coroner to censure the government for allowing such things. If I put flowers in my hair and went about screeching I'd soon enough be clapped in the stocks, I'll warrant."

The Coroner—"Gentlemen, gentlemen, you wander from the point. You must hear the evidence before you add riders to the verdict you have not yet arrived at."

Lafangroat, who described himself as first clown, was the next witness. He appeared in the box in his workaday attire, and at once proceeded to divest himself of his coat, which he hung over the rail.

The Coroner—"Put on your coat at once, sir. What do you mean?"

The Witness—"Marry, sir, I mean nothing. For to be mean is a fault, and a fault is wickedness, and to be wicked is damnation, and he that is damned is no live man. Argal, I mean nothing." [Laughter.]

The Coroner—"If you do not at once put on your coat, sir, you must leave the court."

Witness—"Then shall I leave the court by your leave, and, in good faith, I'd as lief do that as stay. But here lies the point. It is my habit to work in this habit; a man must either work or play. As the giving of evidence is not play, it follows that it is work; argal, behold my shirt sleeves. [Laughter.] But [resuming his coat], as you will, sir—as you will."

In the course of much questioning it was elicited from the witness that he had seen the deceased floating down the stream. She was not then dead, being upborne by her clothes, and she sang as she was swept along by the current. Witness, who sang a little himself, believed the melodies to be love songs of an inferior order.

The Coroner—"Did you not try to rescue her?"

Witness—"Marry, no sir! It is not for me to say nay to a gentlewoman who seeks her own salvation. Moreover, sir, had I wet my feet, I might have drowned; had I drowned I could not have dug her grave, and there is none in Elsinore can handle skulls with so happy a humor."

The Coroner—"So you are sexton, as well as clown?"

Witness—"Even so, sir; and I hold it is not meet that a grave-digger should be a solemn digger." [Laughter.]

The Coroner—"Stand down, sir. This is not a theater, but a court of justice."

Dr. Dosemcrantz gave evidence to the effect that death was due to drowning. The phenomenon of the buoyant clothes was, in his experience, unprecedented; but it might possibly happen in cases of indirect narration or of dramatic license.

The Coroner, in his summing-up, commented on the sad nature of the case. It was, he said, evident that the poor young lady had been out of her mind for some time. No woman in her right senses would climb a tree in garments more suitable for a theatrical performance than for athletic exercise. There was, he thought, no evidence of suicidal intent.

Third Juryman—"Mr. Coroner, before we give our verdict, there is one question I want to ask. Where is Prince Hamlet, and why is he not here before us today? I don't see there should be one law for Princes and another for the rest of the world."

The Coroner—"I understand, gentlemen, that his Royal Highness is now on a voyage to England to recruit his health. It is improbable, however, that his presence here would shed any further light on this sad occurrence, and I do not think it necessary to adjourn the inquiry."

Third Juryman—"But it is quite clear that he has been flirting with this young lady, and that she went mad in consequence of his desertion. [Hear, hear!] I insist on having this matter probed to the bottom. We have already had enough court scandals this season." [Hear, hear!]

The Coroner—"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I beseech you to remember the dignity of your office. I am assured that the Prince's overtures of love were entirely honorable, and that he would have wedded the deceased but for the infirmity which has overtaken him. He has of late had strange hallucinations, and his uncle, our beloved Sovereign, has acted in the public interest no less than in the Prince's own in sending him on this voyage."

Third Juryman—"That is all very well, but everybody knows how easily these things are hushed up."

The Coroner—"I have here a certificate signed by Drs. Dosemcrantz and Pillsantern to the effect that the Prince Hamlet is suffering from a strange form of cerebral disease, which renders him, as such ailments sometimes do, a source of danger to those whom in his sane moments he holds nearest and dearest. It would, even if he were here, be impossible for him to give evidence; so that you will please, gentlemen, to say no more on the subject."

The jury eventually returned a verdict of "accidental death," and recommended that railings should be erected on the banks of the river.—London Sketch.

SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors.
COMPLETE
IN ONE INSTALLMENT.
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION.

The Gold Clause.

Elliott, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly answer the following questions in the columns of your paper:

1. Can the "gold clause" in a note be enforced?
2. Has there been a decision on the above question by the Supreme Court of any State or of the United States?

THOMAS MCCULLOCH.

The answer to both questions is "yes."

The Gold Yield.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly publish:

1. Yield of gold in the world and in the United States, 1895 and 1896, separately.
2. Give correct pronunciation of French word "assignat."
3. Correct pronunciation of Oresme, surname of Nicole Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux, France, who first enunciated the so-called Gresham law, and greatly oblige,

CAMPAIGN SPEAKER.

1. The world's gold production for 1895 was 203 millions; that for this year is estimated at 230 millions. The gold product of the United States was $46,610,000 last year; it will be more this year.
2. As-ig-nat—the accent on the first syllable and all the vowels short.
3. Oraym.

Speak to the Women.

Virginia City, Mont., Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It would be a very effectual educational movement if the women of our country could have an opportunity of hearing some of the prominent speakers on this money question. Although not permitted to vote they yet exert an influence upon political and economical matters which is beyond calculation. This campaign has brought to the public platform the ablest and most talented men of the time. They have been educating the voters. Let them also say a word to the women, who will then be in a better condition to aid in the work.

The surroundings of political demonstrations are such that women cannot well attend them. They should have a time and place exclusively for themselves. Put up the big tent in some suitable place and give them an afternoon with Ingersoll, Chauncey Depew, Gen. Sickles, Thomas B. Reed, or some of the distinguished speakers who are now on the public platform in the West.

As an evidence of the way the women look upon this question I cite a recent vote in the City of Willimantic, Conn. The women are there permitted to vote on township matters. In the recent election there were registered 979 women voters, and 967 of them voted the Republican ticket. The women of our country are nearly always right. I would like to congratulate Chicago for her grand demonstration in favor of McKinley and sound money, and also your great paper for its wonderful account of the parade. This place is 2,000 miles distant from Chicago, this is Monday evening, and I have read in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday a full account of the whole thing. GEO. A. SHUFELDT.

An Imaginary Conversation.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send you the following report, which may be considered an imaginary conversation, but the Chicago workingmen are better posted than the Mexicans:

Bryan—Believe me, my friend, the crown of thorns will continue to be pressed down upon your brow until every man who has 371 grains of silver can have it coined into a dollar which must be accepted for all dues.

Workingman—If I have to accept that dollar will it buy for me as much as it does now?

B.—Perhaps not; but what you need is a chance to work, whatever you may get. The laborers of Mexico, China, and India were never subjected to the dominion of the British gold standard and they are always at work.

W.—It will take a year to get a law passed and much longer to make business lively under it, because so many are against such a great change. What shall I do in the meantime?

B.—You must be patriotic and bear your burdens until the owners of silver can have it coined. Our free silver must be forced into circulation. It is making this great fight against gold for the benefit of the poor man.

W.—After they have their silver all coined and drive away the gold dollars shall I be any better off? When you got 400 million silver dollars coined you said it would benefit me; but while they were being ground out faster than ever our employers got into a panic, and they all say they dare not do much business until you and your schemes are defeated.

B.—It is only the moneyed men who fear me. Those who have nothing are all on my side, and it is time that this great and powerful government should help them.

W.—Do you mean that if you are elected you will make the moneyed men give us more work and wages that will buy as much as they do now?

B.—We cannot coerce them to employ you, but we hope much from moral suasion after we have destroyed their idol, the gold standard. The silver mine owners will turn out bullion for all the dollars that any man can desire, and with so much money in the country you must surely have a chance to work.

W.—There has been more money in the country since 1892 than ever before, yet we have had less work.

B.—True, my friend, but we have been fighting to keep the government from maintaining the parity of gold and silver dollars, and until the question is settled you cannot expect business to be lively. When we have won, and the high-priced and exacting gold dollar has fled in terror to the Shylocks of Europe, free silver will hold the field in triumph and business will revive.

W.—Why, I thought you were in favor of bimetallism?

B.—I must now leave you to make my 999th speech. I adjure you to have confidence that the friend of silver is your true friend.

W. (calling after him)—You said in your 555th speech that we must "beware of confidence men."

B. (exit, muttering)—

"Wretch, whom no sense of wrong can rouse
to vengeance;
Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritless outcast."

ALEX. S. BRADLEY.

Reduced Cost of Production of Silver.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Among the mass of stuff through which I have waded in an effort to get at the real merits of the present silver agitation one result stands out with more prominence than the rest. This result is a logical and inevitable deduction from well-known economic laws as applied to the present conditions.

That silver can be and is mined at a cost of less than 65 cents an ounce is proved by the fact that the world's output has increased while that price was ruling in the market. Additional proof may be found in the fact that silver mining companies have declared dividends as a result of producing silver at 65 cents and less per ounce.

It is well known that the amount of supply and demand materially affects prices, but it is also well known that no demand can permanently maintain prices much above the cost of production. That the labor cost of production is vastly more powerful in controlling prices than any other agency may be well illustrated by comparing the prices of 1874 with those of 1887. In 1874 there was very little demand for ordinary manufactured products owing to the panic of the preceding year. At that time shops and mills were closing down or running on short time, because they could not sell their products. In 1887 there was an extraordinary demand for all kinds of commodities. In that year there was more railroad building than was ever known before or since, and mills were months behind on their orders. In the face of these facts observe the prices as given in the following table:

	1874.	1887.
Pig iron, per ton	$30.25	$20.92
Bar iron, per ton	67.95	49.37
Steel rails, per ton	94.00	37.08
Wire, per ton	121.00	66.00
Cut nails, per 100 pounds	3.99	2.30
Copper, per pound	.23	.11

This list might be extended to an indefinite number of articles every one of which had a lower price when demand outran supply than when supply outran demand. Manufacturers well understand that this is due to improvements in manufacture, and that the relative fall in different articles is a very accurate illustration of the amount of improvement in the production of each. What is true in regard to the improvements in the production of these articles is also true in regard to improvements in mining silver, and those who understand the effect of these improvements know that no power on earth can bring silver back to its old price. The inevitable conclusion from this is that the adoption of free coinage would depreciate our currency about 50 per cent.

History gives many instances of depreciated currency, and in every instance wage-earners have been the greatest sufferers. The particular instance in this country between 1862 and 1865 is instructive because the statistics are more accurate and can be easily verified. This case demonstrates that if, under free coinage, we could increase the circulation to double its present amount, and the government would help along prosperity by giving employment to 2,000,000 men, the net result would leave the laboringman 35 per cent worse off than he is now. C. L. REDFIELD.

A Workingman's Ideas.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed that Mr. Bryan in nearly all his speeches has advised the workingmen to study this money question for themselves, and as he has never used any figures to prove any of his statements, I thought that it would be a good thing to follow his advice and look up a few figures. Bryan claims that free silver will raise the per capita in the United States and that wages will go up. Now there is not a free silver country that can begin to compare with the gold countries in amount of money in circulation. The United States has five times the amount of money that Mexico has, three times the amount of Russia, six times the amount of Japan, and ten times the amount of China, and the United States has not the largest per capita of any country; France has more, Belgium as much, England nearly as much. So I haven't taken the country with the largest circulation to compare these silver countries with.

Mr. Bryan says wages will go up with more money, still in countries having more money than the United States they pay less wages. France has $10 more per capita than the United States. Still we find that in France they pay about one-third the wages that are paid in the United States. Take for instance bricklayers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. In France they receive $7.62, $8, and $6, respectively; in the United States these same trades receive $21, $15, $16, respectively (this is the average per week). While in England with a per capita about $15 less than France, we find the above named trades receive $7.56, $7.66, and $7.07, respectively.

Now does not this show that we don't need more money? It is more confidence we need. I take it Mr. Bryan does not bring forward figures, because he can't, and tells people to study the question, trusting that they will do nothing of the kind.

He claims to be the friend of silver. Still countries under free coinage don't use as much silver as those having the gold standard. He claims to be the friend of the workingman, yet in the countries having such laws as he wishes to pass have wages gone down until people are worse than slaves, and are not to be compared with the American workingman, who, this same Bryan is trying to make believe, that his only salvation is to try free silver.

I am a workingman and I know this, that in 1892 there was among the workingmen in Chicago a decided feeling for Cleveland and the Democratic ticket, but today tell me how many of these men would vote for Cleveland? Yet the same party with the same old platform of 1892, with free silver added to free trade, come and asked the people who were thrown out of employment by this free trade policy to vote for them. How any man can vote for the same party that has just closed the doors of thousands of factories is more than I can see.

J. W. THOMAS.

Watered Dollars.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Bryan and his followers have talked about the great corporations of this country, and how they have "watered" their stock and sold it to unsuspecting widows, orphans, and others, and at the same time he is asking us as a Nation to indorse a similar policy for the United States Government to follow—that is, to "water" its currency for the benefit of the mine-owners. How much better is "watered" currency than "watered" stock? He is advocating money that will be 50 per cent water. How about the said orphans and widows receiving their life insurance money in "dropsical" dollars, and their savings back from the banks in "water-soaked" currency?

If Bryan is elected, and his "watered" dollars go into circulation, will not the milkman be justified in watering his milk in like proportions, in order to get as much for his milk as heretofore? And so with the distiller, and so on with other articles we buy? An inflated dollar will certainly inflate prices accordingly, and the man who gets no more dollars than he does now can buy only one-half as much. Perhaps he thinks it will be proper to liquidate our debts with "liquid" dollars, but can he make the honest voter think as he does? Perhaps he thinks he can float this dollar successfully, but I have a suspicion that a water-soaked dollar will not float at par in this or any other country.

To open the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of the world's silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without an international agreement, and try to maintain silver on a parity with gold, would be as difficult an undertaking as to put a million goldfish and sixteen million silver garfish into Lake Huron, in addition to the fish already there, and say to them: "One fish is as good as another; you are to swim around and mingle together in this lake, and must not go into the other lakes, or let the fish from the other lakes come into Lake Huron. We desire to maintain this ratio between silver gars and goldfish in this lake, and care not a farthing about the other lakes; we are not dependent upon Lake Michigan for fish or water." (You can talk to the fish and legislate unreasonably as to money—both are deaf, and one would be as contrary as the other.) This, to my mind, would be a foolish undertaking, as we should have taken the other lakes into our reckoning. The probability is that the silver gars, being largely in majority, would drive the goldfish into the other lakes through the natural channels provided for their passage, and not a few of the goldfish might stray away from home, and drift down over the falls of Niagara, and swim away over the big ocean to European shores. It might be, also, that the silver gars would attract the gars from the other lakes, and after a while you would not find a decent fish in Lake Huron. This would not be an inviting place to go fishing; the young, ambitious American would soon get discouraged if he caught nothing but gars, as the market would soon be overstocked with this kind of fish, and they would decrease in value and bring a much less price than heretofore. He would prefer to fish for a better article, that would bring a good price in the market. When the markets become glutted with a certain kind of product the price of that product is sure to fall, and no amount of legislation can hold the price up to a fixed figure. I doubt if the people who live on the border of the other lakes would ever come over to Lake Huron to fish when that lake had such a poor supply of fish, but would go to lakes where they could catch fish that would bring a good price in any market. I doubt if they would care to lend money to the fishermen on Lake Huron, for fear they could not sell enough gars to pay the loans, when the gars were worth so little and the markets overstocked with them; and they certainly would not take gars in payment for the loans.

All this, I say, sounds very foolish, yet is it any more ridiculous than the scheme submitted by the Popocrats? You cannot maintain silver and gold at a parity, with free coinage 16 to 1, any more than you can maintain 16 gars to 1 goldfish in Lake Huron. The gold dollar would go to a premium and be withdrawn from circulation, and we would have only the silver left, with its purchasing power greatly reduced. As the waters and fish of the great lakes intermingle together through the channels provided by nature, just so the nations of the world have an interchange of commerce through the natural channels of trade, and our dollar should be an honest dollar, good for a dollar in all countries of the globe. Let us not make the great mistake and choke up the lake with this kind of fish, for fear the water may become stagnant, and the great Ship of State be retarded in its voyage from the dismal swamp of depression and despair to the beautiful harbor of protection and the land of prosperity. FRANK R. GREENE.

CLASH ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Baseball Devotees and the Law and Order League in Conflict.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Sunday baseball and the Law and Order League came into conflict here today. Several arrests were made, but a mob released some of the prisoners after a desperate fight and ejected the officers from the grounds. A riot at the office of a Justice of the Peace, where two gatekeepers were held, followed. One hundred and fifty warrants will be issued on Monday for rioting. The matter has assumed a serious phase.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

DAWN OF GOOD TIMES.

BUSINESS SITUATION WAITS ON THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Merchants and Other Business-Men Are Already Beginning to Discount the Election of McKinley—Money Is Becoming Easier—Exports Continue to Exceed Imports—Trade Balances Favor the United States.

The November election day and the dawn of prosperity are now so near at hand that the business-men are beginning to discount the effects of McKinley's election. In Chicago the Governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange has set a day for opening after having been closed for three months. The date set is the second day after the election, which shows the members of the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange do not look for any great increase in business until after the result of the election becomes known. It shows the way affairs are going, however, and this with other things which business-men will see between now and election day must have the effect of restoring confidence to a considerable degree.

No one looks for an immediate bettering of times following Mr. McKinley's election. About the only apparent effect will be the evidences of confidence and advances in speculative securities. Everybody does not agree as to the probable advance in stocks and bonds. There are some who are bears regarding the various securities traded in in Chicago and New York, and who believe or express the belief that present prices are near the real values. These people are not likely to aid in any advance that may be started in the price of stocks. The average business-man and the average financial man expects to see business improve gradually. There is no doubt there are many enterprises which are only waiting for the announcement of McKinley's election before being carried through. These enterprises represent millions of dollars of invested money, and the effect must be to help out all lines of trade. Banks are beginning to show a disposition to loan money more freely than they have done during the last few months. This is in itself an encouraging feature. It means the merchant and the manufacturer can now take orders which require large outlays of money before there is any return. The statements of the national banks showing their condition at the close of business Oct. 6, made in response to the call of the Controller, show reserves averaging 45 per cent, as compared with 25 per cent, the legal requirement.

Money Will Be Loaned More Freely.

A banker is, of course, not pleased with the idea of having money lie idle in the bank vaults. Whenever the bankers are convinced times are sufficiently prosperous for money to be loaned with safety it may be depended upon the reserves will show a rapid decrease.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States is much larger than even the most hopeful would have predicted. The report of Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, for the month of September is at hand. It shows domestic exports for the month amounting to $52,693,403, as compared with $32,052,269 for the corresponding month in last year. For the nine months ending September, 1896, total exports were $299,491,411, as compared with $241,783,263 for the nine months ending September, 1895. This shows an increase of more than $20,000,000 for the month of September and of nearly $50,000,000 for the nine months in excess of the exports for the corresponding period in last year. The following gives the official figures of exports and imports of all classes of merchandise and gold and silver for the month of September and for the nine months ending with September for 1896 and 1895:

MERCHANDISE.

—September—	1895.	1896.
Exports.		
Domestic	$57,063,802	$83,734,332
Foreign	1,476,255	1,364,262
Totals	$58,540,063	$85,098,594
Imports—		
Free of duty	$30,568,563	$23,941,677
Dutiable	34,736,757	26,884,028
Totals	$65,305,320	$50,825,705
Excess of exports	$..........	$34,272,889
Excess of imports	6,765,257	
GOLD.		
Coin and bullion—		
Exports	$17,424,065	$ 61,050
Imports	749,456	34,159,130
Excess of exports	$16,674,609	$..........
Excess of imports	....	34,098,080
In ore—		
Exports	$ 5,884	$ 32,505
Imports	173,935	183,608
Excess of imports	$ 168,051	$ 151,103
SILVER.		
Coin and bullion—		
Exports	$ 5,399,394	$ 5,534,110
Imports	1,781,193	741,678
Excess of imports	$ 3,618,201	$ 4,792,432
In ore—		
Exports	$ 38,065	$ 168,880
Imports	982,997	1,212,605
Excess of imports	$ 944,932	$ 1,043,725

MERCHANDISE.

—9 mos. ending Sept.—	1895.	1896.
Exports—		
Domestic	$546,424,359	$650,951,318
Foreign	11,503,107	15,078,068
Totals	$557,927,466	$666,029,386
Imports—		
Free of duty	$285,037,990	$238,205,639
Dutiable	316,005,149	283,852,505
Totals	$601,043,139	$522,058,144
Excess of exports	....	$143,971,242
Excess of imports	$ 43,115,673	
GOLD.		
Coin and bullion—		
Exports	$ 73,190,282	$ 55,570,421
Imports	28,839,939	64,888,856
Excess of exports	$ 44,350,343	
Excess of imports	....	$ 9,318,435
In ore—		
Exports	$ 326,653	$ 114,201
Imports	1,306,112	1,356,019
Excess of imports	$ 979,459	$ 1,241,818
SILVER.		
Coin and bullion—		
Exports	$ 38,664,610	$ 46,441,041
Imports	7,980,664	8,454,637
Excess of exports	$ 30,683,946	$ 37,986,404
In ore—		
Exports	$ 99,985	$ 564,842
Imports	9,128,483	13,216,568
Excess of imports	$ 9,028,498	$ 12,651,726

Imports of Gold Continue Heavy.

In consequence of the favorable trade balances shown in the table of exports and imports Europe continues to grow in its debt to us. Europe has only one way of paying its debts and that is by shipping gold. As a result our gold importations continue steady. During the week just closed the amount of gold shipped from European countries to the United States has exceeded $10,000,000, which with former receipts of gold by this country show total gains for the United States during the last two months of $60,000,000. The gold reserve, however, has not gained during the last ten days as a result of this movement of gold. The reserve now stands at less than $124,000,000, a loss of some $2,000,000 during the last two weeks. This loss is accounted for by the fear which some people still hold of the election of Bryan and of this country going upon a silver basis.

In the local financial situation there has been a marked improvement in the last week. This is shown in the resolution of the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange in setting a day for the reopening of that institution. It is shown also in the attitude of the bankers, who are becoming more free in the making of loans. A month or six weeks ago commercial paper was in no demand. Now the banks are taking all the good commercial paper that is offered and are apparently willing to take more. As soon as the election is over and some of the gold which is now being imported is brought to light once more there is no reason why there should not be ample money for all legitimate purposes.

Hardening of Wholesale Values.

The business of the week in jobbing lines was not quite as large as during the previous week, but a stronger tone was apparent, and the output aggregated more in dollars. In drugs the feature is a gradual hardening of values, with a fair trade. There was a marked improvement in the activity of sugar and coffee, with a higher range of prices in the latter. Dried fruits were in much better demand and firmer, especially apricots.

The hide market was stronger, with some improvement in the volume of business. Supplies are only moderate, the packers are closely sold up, and country hides are either disposed of or held for higher prices. While the edge is considered off the market for country hides the scale of values is well maintained all around. Tanners are buying with fair readiness, and leather keeps pace. While many think the top has been reached for the present fair confidence is shown.

Wool was less active, but prices were firmly maintained. The feeling is gaining ground every day that a protective tariff administration is assured, and that of course means an advancing tendency. However, the Eastern manufacturers are not disposed to do much till after election.

The attendance of buyers in the dry goods market was smaller, but the mail order trade held up well. The city trade is improving. The higher range of prices for farm produce is giving the country trade more confidence.

The demand for coal from the West showed some improvement, but from other quarters trade was slow. On local contracts the price was shaded in some instances 25c per ton. The business in soft coal is improving moderately.

Lumber cargoes were stronger, but business was of small volume on account of the light arrivals. Especially in piece stuff the offerings were light, and holders were asking stiff advances. Slim-jims were firmer in sympathy. Cargo prices follow:

Pine piece stuff, short, green	$ 8.00
Slimjims	9.00@10.00
Long wide joists	11.00
Hemlock piece stuff, short	5.00@ 5.50
Hemlock piece stuff, long	6.00@ 7.50
Long timber	9.00@ 9.50
Short timber	8.00@ 8.50
Common inch	8.50@10.00
Cull inch	5.00@ 5.50
Shingles, *A* pine	1.65@ 1.75
Shingles, *A* cedar	1.50@ 1.75
White pine lath	1.15@ 1.25
Norway	90@ 1.00

Average of a Cent a Day.

The net advance of the last week in December wheat has been even 7c, a cent a day for every day, including Sunday. If the crop of the United States for 1896 were all of merchantable grade this would roughly represent an enhancement in value of $4,000,000 a day. Last week's advance rounded out an upturn of nearly 20c, which on the same basis of figuring means enhancement of values to the extent of $80,000,000. In the same period the value of the three chief grain crops of the United States for 1896 has been increased over $200,000,000. The story of the wheat market is a simple one. There was merely intensification of the conditions which governed the previous week. California dispatches confirmed exports to Australia and India, and with the report from India via London and Liverpool regarding scarcity of food supplies and danger of famine, swept all speculative markets to a higher level. The news has been simply confirmatory, but it has not lost its novelty, and the idea of shipping wheat to one of the great exporting competitors of the United States has set conservative men talking of dollar wheat. Liverpool has been leading Chicago, and the sensational advances have been made not here, but in San Francisco, in Berlin, in Liverpool, and in London, where consumption governs sentiment. The foreigners have been running the Chicago market and the outside country speculators who are usually in evidence on an excited market and who are then both an element of strength and weakness are still doing but little.

Bearish Factors Are Ignored.

It has been a week in which bearish factors and announcements have been ignored. No one appears to care about the visible increases, the heavy shipments to primary points, or the fact that not a cargo has been sold here for weeks. The popular considerations are San Francisco dispatches and Indian cablegrams. It must be admitted, however, that during the week there have been indications of a letup in spring wheat receipts. Minneapolis and Duluth had only 6,664 cars of wheat during the week, against 7,242 the previous week, and 8,065 the same week last year.

Speculative activity of a liberal volume was noted in the coarse grain markets. May corn advanced for the week 2¼c, and May oats 1⅜c. The boom in wheat, of course, had a good deal to do with the strength. Shorts viewed the advance in wheat with much apprehension, and covering operations were in order. Receipts of corn were tremendous, amounting to 4,442,000 bu, but on the other hand exports aggregated 1,424,000 bu, and lessened the effect of the in-movement. A bull factor in corn that had much potency was the rise of the prices at Liverpool on the damage to the German potato crop, and the buying by foreigners in this market and at New York. At times it was very pronounced, and indicated that corn as well as wheat would be wanted in large quantities to fill European and Oriental shortages. Reports reached here relative to shipments of corn to India, but that is considered fabrication by those best posted, as it is claimed that corn will not stand shipment through the tropics. Argentine shipments while still heavy for the week showed a falling off at 1,144,000 bu. Primary receipts for the week were 6,054,000 bu, compared with 3,555,000 bu last week, and 2,744,000 bu for the corresponding week in 1895. The cash demand both for shipment and to go to store was good all week. Total vessel room reported as taken amounted to a total of 2,500,000 bu, which reports, however, doubtless included some duplications.

Oats in Demand for Export.

The feature in oats was the export demand. Seaboard clearances were 2,266,000 bu. The carlot receipts in this market, however, were enormous at 3,460 cars, which is the largest run known in years. The local crowd is pretty generally bearish in sentiment, but the action of wheat nullified opinions for the time being and the short interest was materially lessened.

The outflow of grain to foreign countries during the last three months has been something enormous. During that time the amount of wheat and flour that has passed across the water aggregated 41,885,000 bu, or over 13,000,000 bu in excess of the amount exported during the same time last year. For the same time exports of corn amount to 29,648,000 bu, or about 15,000,000 bu more than for the same period last year. Oats exports were 10,416,000 bu, an increase of 8,850,000 bu. Rye exports have been 1,786,000 bu, or many times the amount of last year, and 4,750,000 bu barley went out, or over one-third more than last year. In addition nearly 75,000 bu of cornmeal has been contributed to foreign countries.

Turning toward the movement toward this market from the West, the figures are equally enormous. Last week's receipts alone aggregated 13,100,000 bu, of which 1,415,000 bu was in wheat, 4,450,000 bu in corn, 5,000,000 bu in oats, and the rest in rye and barley. It means that the farmers are realizing directly by the advance an enormous increment, because what is left after the exports have been taken out is passing out of farmers' hands into speculative channels and away from the farms and country markets. During the last month nearly 40,000,000 bu of grain have been received in Chicago.

The rapid advance has rushed the grain so fast from first hands that the railways have been threatened with a blockade for a week, and the yards are glutted nearly to the blockade point. The movement has been so unprecedented that even with the largest facilities for handling grain of any city in the world Chicago has not been able to handle the produce without considerable delay.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed Oct. 10.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct. 19 1895
WHEAT.				
October	68¼	67¾@ 75¼	74¾	59
December	69	68¾@ 76¼	75¾	60
CORN.				
October	23¼	23¾@ 25¾	25¾	29¾
May	27¾	27¼@ 29¾	29¾	29¼
OATS.				
December	17¼	17¼@ 18¾	18¾	17¾
May	20¼	20 @ 22	21¾	20¾
MESS PORK.				
December	7.05	6.80 @7.15	7.15	......
May	7.82½	7.60 @8.10	8.10	9.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.30	4.30 @4.62½	4.32½	......
January	4.50	4.30 @4.82½	4.55	5.65
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	3.65	3.57½@3.90	3.77½	......
January	3.87½	3.75 @4.27½	4.00	4.67½

The following table shows local receipts and shipments of the articles named for last week:

Articles.	—Received— 1896.	1895.	—Shipped— 1896.	1895.
Flour, brls	75,347	64,245	76,586	65,215
Wheat, bu	1,410,490	1,179,338	245,285	206,373
Corn, bu	4,441,800	1,840,636	4,472,746	2,223,889
Oats, bu	5,003,419	2,816,765	2,345,974	2,877,643
Rye, bu	158,997	73,328	91,320	24,177
Barley, bu	1,160,637	705,798	571,411	675,126
T. seed, lbs	1,870,408	1,312,780	1,947,970	1,527,340
C. seed, lbs	682,823	120,390	142,910	82,614
O. seed, lbs	154,225	117,680	224,235	105,732
F. seed, bu	551,521	475,722	147,904	228,021
B. corn, lbs	381,435	549,525	318,127	181,570
C. meats, lbs	3,118,795	3,055,523	21885755	15902007
Can. m's, c's	25	175	34,243	24,878
D. beef, lbs	3,118,646	3,331,831	24050825	21004373
Pork, brls	8	235	6,912	8,129
Lard, lbs	1,098,405	1,014,350	15556534	7,995,649
Cheese, lbs	2,974,975	2,016,572	7,194,236	1,593,777
Butter, lbs	5,648,657	3,655,120	4,716,944	3,443,605
Eggs, cases	37,106	30,460	33,728	28,648
Potatoes, bu	136,382	182,344	27,011	78,175
D. hogs, No.	1	......	2,700	1,680
L. hogs, No.	188,086	201,272	32,815	42,144
Cattle, No.	57,209	74,340	18,331	21,161
Sheep, No.	92,275	86,578	25,179	25,057
Hides, lbs	2,366,210	1,287,276	3,637,703	3,290,550
Wool, lbs	505,420	327,781	634,248	622,647
Coal, tons	166,579	136,872	33,960	27,038
Lumber, M.	32,312	52,328	14,749	18,899
Shingles, M.	14,164	12,416	4,611	6,232
Salt, brls	75,958	41,346	24,236	23,338
Hay, tons	7,951	7,795	619	1,115

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	8,425,934	6,053,748	6,751,869
Previous week	6,446,143	3,555,391	5,025,404
Same week 1895	7,988,171	2,744,111	4,186,410
Primary shipments	3,410,734	5,575,063	4,029,660
Previous week	2,127,302	3,071,548	2,118,482
Same week 1895	3,127,476	2,725,933	4,043,517
Eastern clearances	2,417,758	1,424,558	2,266,494
Previous week	2,262,200	1,241,102	1,271,886
Same week 1895	404,454	1,105,980	947,443

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50000 Atch adj 4s....36¼@37½	5000 NYNH&H 4s cons deb ctfs.130
12000 A&NW 1st....31¼	2000 NP con 5s tr co ctf........ 44
3000 Bk R T 5s.... 72½	18000 N Ry Cal 5s......92¼@½
5000 BW&WCo 5s. 97¼	1000 O&M 1st Spg div........ 96
5000 C&O 1st ser A114¼	2000 Ohio So 1st.. 86
3000 C&O con 5s..108	13000 O S L N & Un con tr co ctfs.....60@61
3000 CBQ cons 7s.115	20000 P & R 1st pf inc....40¼@40¾
5000 Ch&Erie 1st.107¼	5000 do 2d tr co... 29¼
5000 CRI&P ex 5s. 90¼	35000 do 3d inc..27¼@¾
3000 C St P M & O con.....123½	71000 P&R gen 4s.. 74¼@75¼
3000 CHV&T 5s.... 82	2000 StL & SF gm 6s..........101¼
1000 D&RG 4s.... 86	1000 StL Van & Th 1st.........101¼
1000 Erie gen lien 3-4s.......58¾	1000 S P of Ari 1st 92
1000 H&StJ cons..113	10000 SP of NM 1st.102¼
4000 Ill C 4s.... 99	10000 TP 2d inc.... 17¾
5000 Iowa C 1st 5s 93	3000 3d av 1st 5s..119
1000 LI gm 4s..... 90	2000 Tol&OC 1st..105
9000 L&N un gold 4s...... 72½@73	1000 Wis C Co 1st tr co ctfs.... 32
1000 L&N cons....101¾	
1000 MK&E 1st.... 85¼	
10000 MK&T 1st 4s 80¼	
10000 do 2d.......... 53½	
2000 M&O gen 4s.. 63¼	
7000 NYC&StL 4s.....102¾@103	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	45	Mexican	42
Chollar	200	Ontario	850
Crown Point	45	Ophir	120
Con. Cal. & Va.	160	Plymouth	30
Deadwood	115	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curry	68	Quicksilver pfd	1500
Hale & Norcross	130	Sierra Nevada	65
Homestake	2900	Standard	150
Iron Silver	30	Union Con.	50

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	2½	Kearsarge	10¾
Atlantic	16¼	Osceola	25
Boston & Mont.	83	Quincy	110
Butte & Boston	2¾	Tamarack	83
Calumet & Hecla	3¼	Wolverine	6¾
Franklin	9		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	13	Gould & Currie	79
Alpha Con.	15	Hale & Norcross	145
Andes	27	Kentuck Con.	4
Belcher	69	Lady Washing'n Con.	2
Best & Belcher	100	Mexican	47
Bodie Con.	65	Occidental Con.	46
Bullion	18	Ophir	120
Bulwer Con.	46	Overman	16
Caledonia	12	Potosi	70
Challenge Con.	46	Savage	60
Chollar	222	Scorpion	6
Confidence	140	Sierra Nevada	70
Con. Cal. & Va.	175	Union Con.	57
Crown Point	52	Utah Con.	19
Exchequer	3	Yellow Jacket	58

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts 148,300 bu; exports, 172,180 bu; spot strong; No. 1 hard, 83⅞c; options ruled strong and decidedly higher, with a large trade among local operators; prices advanced on continued strength of foreign markets, coupled with good export buying and heavy clearances for the week; closed at 2@3⅛c advance: May, 83⅝@84⅞c, closed 84⅞c; December, 80¼@81⅝c, closed 81⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 10,400 bu; exports, 64,902 bu; spot strong; No. 2, 32⅛c; options were strong and active on export demand, and the rise in wheat, closing at ⅜c net advance; May, 35¼@35 15-16c, closed 35⅞c; December, 33@33⅜c, closed 33⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 54,700 bu; exports, 273,447 bu; spot stronger; No. 2, 23½c; options were fairly active and strong in sympathy with corn; closed ⅜@⅝c higher; May, 26⅛c, closed 26⅛c; December, 24@24⅛c, closed 24⅛c.

Hay—Quiet; shipping, 55@80c; good to choice, 75@82½c.

Hops—Firm; 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896 crop, 8@10½c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@7c; 1896 crop, 7@10c; London market firm, 60c.

Hides—Firm; Galveston, 12c; Texas dry, 9½c; California, 15c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weight, 19½@20c; acid, 19½@22c. Wool—Steady; domestic fleece, 15@18c; pulled, 15@20c.

Provisions—Beef—Firm; family, 9@10c. Beef hams—16@17c. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 5@6c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜@4½c; pickled hams 9@9½c. Lard—Firm; Western steam closed $4.67½; October closed $4.65, nominal; refined higher. Pork—Firm; mess, $8.50@9.00; short clear, $8.75@10.50; family, $10.50@12.50. Tallow—Steady; city, 3⅜c; country, 3⅞c.

Petroleum—Dull; united closed $1.14 bid. Resin—Firm; strained, common to good, $1.87½@1.90. Turpentine—Firm; 29½@30c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅜@6c; Japan, 4@4½c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29@37c.

Pig iron—Quiet and steady; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper—Steady; lake brokers, $2.60. Lead—Steady; domestic brokers, $10.75. Tin plates—Quiet.

Coffee—Options opened fairly steady at 5 points decline, ruled fairly active but weak under liquidation, following unsatisfactory cables, heavy visible supply, and clearances for United States; closed steady at a net decline of 20 points; sales, 15,000 bags. March, 9.75@9.80c; December, 9.75@9.85c. Spot coffee, Rio firm; No. 7 invoice, 11c; jobbing, 11½c; mild, steady; Cordova, 15@17c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c; refined, steady; standard A, 4c; cut loaf, 4⅝c; granulated, 4⅛c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Irregular, with advance ranging from 2c to 4c; at close what samples were left were held 5c higher than yesterday; No. 2 hard, 67@68c; No. 3, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 80@81c; No. 3, 78@80c; No. 2 spring, 67c; No. 3 nominally, 65c. Corn—½@⅝c higher and active; No. 2 mixed, 22⅝c; No. 2 white, 23c. Oats—About unchanged; No. 2 mixed, nominally 17c; No. 2 white, old, nominally 21@22c; new, nominally 18@19c. Rye—Firm; No. 2 nominally 35c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $7.00@7.50; choice prairie, $4.50@5.00. Butter—Fairly firm; creamery, 14½@15½c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Firmer; 13c. Receipts—Wheat, 34,200 bu; corn, 37,400 bu; oats, 27,000 bu. Shipments—None.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Spring prices very stiff; buyers holding off; old wheat, spot, No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; new wheat, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c, winter wheat, nothing doing; No. 2 red, 82¾c; No. 3 red, 78¾c. Corn—The advance checks business. No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, on track, 24c; No. 3 white, 20½@21c; No. 4 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18½@19c; No. 3 mixed, 17@18c on track. Barley—Very strong; good inquiry; dark sold at 32c; fancy quoted at 40c; good to choice, 36@38c; fair, 33@34c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 17.—Corn—Firm and higher; No. 2, 24½c; No. 3, 24c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 20½@21c; No. 3 white, 18@19c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 36½@37c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 67,100 bu; oats, 112,950 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 37,700 bu; oats, 86,600 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, 945 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 77c; track, 77@78c; No. 2 hard, cash, 70c; December, 78⅜c; May, 84c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 23⅛c; December, 24c bid; May, 27⅜c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 17c; May, 22⅛c. Rye—36c bid. Flaxseed—Higher; 72c. Pork—Higher; standard mess, job, $7.25@7.37½. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $4.20; choice, $4.27½. Lead—$2.50@2.55. Spelter—$3.45 asked.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 74⅛c; December, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅛c; October, 73⅛c; December, 74⅛c bid; May, 79⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; No. 3, 68@69c; rejected, 60@69c. Car inspection—Wheat, 273 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 785,135 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 249,386 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Dull; 25¾@26¼c. Tar—Firm; $1.00. Turpentine—Firm; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Grain—Closing—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 5½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 7d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d. Futures closed strong, with near and distant positions 2½@2¾d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 6s 6d; November, 6s 6d; December, 6s 6½d; January, 6s 6¾d; February, 6s 6¾d; March, 6s 6½d.

Corn—Spot steady. American mixed, new, 3s 3½d. Futures closed steady, with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 3s 3½d; November, 3s 3½d; December, 3s 4d; January, 3s 2½d; March, 3s 2¾d.

Flour—Firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 10d.

Provisions—Bacon firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 34s; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 31s; long clear, heavy, 40@45 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 24s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s 6d; shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 51s.

Tallow—Fine North American, 21s 3d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 50s; prime mess, 40s.

Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; medium Western, 40s.

Lard—Quiet; prime Western, 23s; refined in pails, 26s.

Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white [August], 49s; finest American colored [August], 50s.

Butter—Finest United States, 65s; good 60s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 21s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s 4½d.

Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s.

Linseed oil—18s.

Petroleum—Refined, 26¼d.

Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 4½d; hindquarter, 5¾d.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7.

Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £3.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 12	19,383	166	32,549	19,729
Tuesday, Oct. 13	6,366	544	22,082	21,401
Wednesday, Oct. 14	15,826	388	39,477	28,138
Thursday, Oct. 15	11,471	350	43,025	17,375
Friday, Oct. 16	3,955	95	31,095	10,139
Saturday, Oct. 17	900	.....	18,000	1,000
Totals	57,901	1,543	186,799	92,782
Previous week	55,833	1,680	168,503	92,196
Cor. week 1895	75,148	2,358	201,260	88,185
Cor. week 1894	73,108	4,146	153,224	93,425
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 12	3,928	.....	9,513	3,131
Tuesday, Oct. 13	1,928	19	2,051	4,471
Wednesday, Oct. 14	4,180	19	5,203	6,805
Thursday, Oct. 15	4,855	20	6,892	6,909
Friday, Oct. 16	2,633	74	6,909	3,255
Saturday, Oct. 17	600	.....	1,000	1,500
Totals	18,094	132	31,568	26,071
Previous week	17,420	98	35,800	20,096
Cor. week 1895	21,715	380	38,743	27,757
Cor. week 1894	18,932	643	40,989	14,889

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	57,900	186,800	92,800
Kansas City	52,700	52,400	16,800
Omaha	17,400	19,100	14,100
St. Louis	25,600	49,000	10,000
Total	153,600	307,300	133,700
Previous week	155,100	265,800	120,900
Cor. week 1895	167,300	316,800	120,900

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 42,000 hogs, and 23,000 sheep, and the week ending next Saturday at 58,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 90,000 sheep, against 62,420 cattle, 178,570 hogs, and 71,664 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—The 900 cattle received Saturday included 500 Texas billed direct to slaughterers. The demand for the few on sale was indifferent and salesmen were compelled to carry most of them over. The market was nominally unchanged, compared with Friday, closing prices being generally the same as a week ago. Poor to best native steers quotable at $3.40@5.25; Western range steers, $3.10@4.15; Western cows and heifers, $2.50@3.45; Texas steers, $2.65@3.20; Texas cows, $2.00@2.80; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@6.20; and stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.85.

Hogs—The market opened strong to 5c higher, but later heavy ruled weak to 5c lower, while light closed strong. Shippers bought sparingly and Armour bought only three loads of packing hogs. About 3,000 were carried over. The quality was poorer, with 80@140-lb pigs in large supply. Heavy sold at $2.95@3.45, bulk $3.20@3.35; mixed, $3.05@3.50, bulk $3.30@3.45; light, $3.10@3.52½, bulk $3.35@3.50; pigs, $2.50@3.45, bulk $3.10@3.40. Closing prices about the same as last week.

Sheep—Saturday's market ruled steady, with closing prices about the same as a week ago. Inferior to fair lambs, $2.75@3.75; good to fancy, $3.80@4.80; native sheep, $1.75@3.35; and Westerns, $2.00@3.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300. Market steady. Native beef steers, $3.65@4.75; Western steers, $3.00@3.80; Texas steers, $2.25@3.10; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.00; canners, $1.25@2.30; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.25; calves, $3.00@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@2.85. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market strong to 5c higher. Heavy, $3.15@3.25; mixed, $3.20@3.25; light, $3.30@3.35; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500. Market steady. Fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.00; do Westerns, $2.30@2.65; common and stockers' sheep, $2.00@2.50; lambs, $3.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; shipments, 4,600. Market nominally steady; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,300. Market strong to 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $3.10@3.25; heavies, $3.05@3.25; packers, $3.10@3.30; mixed, $3.15@3.30; lights, $3.15@3.35; stockers, $3.25@3.35; pigs, $3.15@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, 500. Market steady; only retail trade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 200; 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.20@3.30; packers, $3.00@3.30; butchers', $3.20@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 200; steady.

KANSAS WHEAT GOING TO MEXICO.

Duty Is Removed Because of Short Crop and Shipments Are Large.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 18.—Owing to the fact that the drought this summer damaged to a considerable extent the wheat crop of Mexico and that the Mexican Government has removed the duty on grain for a period of several months Kansas grain is now on the move into Mexico. The Santa Fé is handling a great amount of this grain, and the officials of that road expect to ship over 1,000 cars into that country within the next two months.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions.
Judge Payne—Contested motions.
Judge Horton—Contested motions.
Judge Gibbons—Contested motions.
Judge Hanecy—Contested motions.
Judge Stein—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 12454, 13696, 13840, 10910, 11907, 13711, 12620, 13066. Trial call—Nos. 6093, 5794, 5143, 6851, 6856, 7026, 7029, 7030, 7032, 7034, 7036, 7037, 7219, 7223, 7225.
Judge Ewing—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 11177, 14195, 13807, 13922, 12725, 11527, 13036, 13098, 13512, 13526, 11859, 12217, 12904, 13802, 14203, 8084.
Judge Baker—Trial call—Nos. 3075, 3193, 3217, 3236, 3244, 3251, 3298, 3309, 3313, 3322, 3326, 3335, 3347, 3383, 3399, 3408, 3410.
Judge Smith—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 10538, 12899, 12222, 10936, 10740, 11450¼, 14120, 12935, 12723, 12704, 12231, 12164, 10502, 9681, 10233.
Judge Ball—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 13080, 9071, 13173, 13636, 10170, 11658, 11280, 12891, 12877, 12879, 11087, 12637, 13916, 14956, 14162, 14630, 12180. 2 p. m.—Trial call—Nos. 4438, 5242, 5248.
Judge Adams—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 17300, 11597, 13045, 6365, 13582, 11915, 9552, 11367, 10439, 12297, 12909, 12109, 11826, 12882, 7705, 13510, 12920, 12241, 11023, 9056, 10060, 10849, 12751, 13680, 11537, 11850.
Judge Neely—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 7319, 3418, 7087, 10981, 11724, 12885, 11818, 12473, 11909¼, 10473, 6308, 9055, 10219, 7000, 3231, 11538, 11794, 12333, 12282, 10974, 12608, 12948, 12966, 152664.
Judge Dunne—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 11622, 12876, 13613, 12136, 6747, 13132, 13693, and trial call Nos. 1573, 1548, 1560, 1580, 1609, 1610, 1615, 1630, 1633, 1680, 1698, 1714, 1729, 1737, 1761, 1806.
Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 10382, 13452, 13107, 10509, 9226, 12657, 12816, 10753, 10393, 13479, 12549, 11898, 10359, 11888, 10658. 2 p. m.—Trial call—Nos. 751, 766, 781, 784, 897, 947, 956, 994, 1000, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 459, 1037, 1048, 1060, 1071.
Judge Tuthill—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 9816, 9811, 9195, 11719, 11565, 11377, 13319, 12869, 12811, 11740, 11589, 11100, 10095, 9799, 9735, 12118, 13478, 13442, 13878, 9891, 9516.
Judge Goggin—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 12021, 12427, 13032, 138540, 11336, 12387, 11535, 12752, 12760, 13855, 14772, 11550.
Judge Chetlain—Short-cause cal.—Nos. 6777, 13731, 11943, 11952, 11779, 13049, 13447, 14399, 12705, 12822, 12833, 14497, 12102. 2 p. m.—Trial call—Nos. 5382, 5559, 5211, 5764, 5952, 5955, 5056, 5958, 3442. No. 4386 on trial.
Judge Carter—County Court, 10 a. m.—Motions of course.
Judge Donnelly—County Court, 10 a. m.—Nos. 13841, 15206.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Sears—No announcement.
Judge Freeman—Short cause calendar, Nos. 1247, 13563, 12974, 13423, 13830, 14243, 13361, 13580, 10088, 14806, 12290, 12796.
Appellate Court—10 a. m., Nos. 6472 and 6475 to 6493.
Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 320.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Cox vs. Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 913, 1328, 1399, 1297, 1354, 1533, 1460.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 714, 755, 753, 756, 1410, 1489.
Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 1083, 1425, 1411.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Burning of the Australasia.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Oct. 18.—The big wooden steamer Australasia, coal laden from Lake Erie to Milwaukee, burned in Lake Michigan last night and the wreck now lies sunk in Whitefish Bay. The crew of the lost steamer, seventeen men all told, were rescued from their burning boat by the life-saving crew from Bailey's Harbor. They were brought here this afternoon.

The cargo of the Australasia consisted of 2,200 tons of soft coal. The steamer usually towed a consort, but on the present trip was running alone. The steamer passed the Straits of Mackinac early yesterday morning, and after leaving the Manitous astern, headed across the lake to get shelter under the west shore from the heavy seas kicked up by the fresh northwest wind. Hardly had the west shore been sighted, about 11 o'clock last night, when fire was discovered on the steamer. The fire apparatus was hastily rigged and all hands were summoned to fight the flames. The blaze seemed to come from under the boilers in the firehold, and the efforts of the crew were directed toward this quarter, but without apparent effect. The blaze had worked its way apparently up into the coal bunkers, and the fuel was already ignited. The steam from the water thrown on the fire made the firehold a bad place for the firemen, and the fight had to be abandoned for the time in order that the steam might be kept up in the boilers so the engines could be worked.

Working its way along the bottom of the boat, the blaze next communicated itself to the cargo of soft coal. It ran under the decks, and soon the whole steamer became a sort of furnace and was headed for the beach by its Captain.

The light from the burning steamer had been sighted by the lookout at the life-saving station at Bailey's Harbor. The crew was summoned, and, manning the life boat, started for the imperiled craft. The Australasia had by this time sailed past Bailey's Harbor and was making for the beach at Whitefish Bay. Its engines were pushing it along about ten miles an hour, and the life savers set all the sail their boat would carry in an effort to catch up with the burning craft. It had a hard race, but the life boat came up to the steamer just as it had entered Whitefish Bay.

By that time the Australasia was blazing in many places and the engineers had been driven from their posts by the heat and smoke. The firemen had put in one last big fire, and sufficient steam was in the boilers to run the steamer up to the shore. Running into the hold forward, one of the crew made a hole in the hull, and the water rushed in. The steamer had taken ground by this time, and in a short time it filled. The flames then burned to the water and died out when there was nothing more to devour.

The life boat had run alongside the hulk as soon as it had grounded, and the crew, with whatever they had had time to save, tumbled into the boat. The crew then hastily shoved off and watched the completion of the destruction of their boat from the beach, where they were landed.

Tugs were sent from here when news of the wreck was received, and brought the Captain and crew of the steamer here this afternoon. The Captain says the origin of the fire is unknown. By the time it was discovered it had gained such headway that with the fresh wind to fan it it was impossible to gain any headway against it. The boat is a total loss. The cargo may be recovered, however, if the weather is favorable. The wrecking tug A. J. Wright left this evening for the scene of the wreck to see what could be done toward saving anything.

The Australasia was built in 1884, and was at that time among the first of its class. It measured 1,829 tons and was 280 feet long and 39 feet beam. Its owner was James Corrigan, the iron mining man of Cleveland, and its value was about $80,000. The steamer carried insurance for 75 per cent of its value. The cargo of coal is also insured.

This is the third boat of the Corrigan fleet lost in recent years. The big schooner David Dows foundered off Chicago a few years ago and belonged to this fleet, as did the schooner George W. Adams, which was cut down in the ice last December, when bound for Chicago with a coal cargo.

It is not probable that any attempt will be made to raise the charred hull before the winter sets in the season is so late. At best what is left will barely cover the expense of getting it afloat.

Good Word for Chicago Congressmen.

"It strikes me," J. S. Dunham, President of the River Improvement Association, said yesterday, "that the Chicago Congressmen who are seeking reëlection are entitled to the support of marine men in their respective districts for their work in securing the large appropriation for the betterment of Chicago River. Had it not been for the hard work of Illinois Congressmen, and particularly those from Chicago, all our efforts last winter to secure an appropriation would have been without avail. They were at it night and day, laboring with the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and displayed good generalship when the bill was up before the House in preventing hostile amendments, which would have killed our appropriation. It should be remembered that Chicago was the only port on the lakes which secured an appropriation for the improvement of its inner harbor. At most other points the cities themselves are going to the expense of such improvement, but the Chicago Congressmen succeeded after great effort in convincing the committee and then their colleagues on the floor that the commerce of Chicago River was essentially Inter-State, and that while the business happens to be done here the traffic was such that every Northern State would be directly interested in its maintenance. Every man of them who is running for reëlection is fully entitled to the support of the marine interest on that account if not on any other."

Robert Kelly, for over forty years a cook on vessels sailing out of Chicago, died at his home, No. 3704 Emerald avenue, yesterday morning after a long illness. For the last ten years Kelly has been cook on the steamer A. Soper. When the news of his death was heard by marine men on the river many reminiscences of his life were recalled, and his death was deeply regretted.

Steamer Aground Blockades the River.

Yesterday afternoon the big steamer Lagonda met the steamer J. C. Gilchrist between Clark and Wells street in the river. The Lagonda was going down the river with a load of grain, in tow of the tug O. B. Green. The Gilchrist was going up the river with a load of coal, and the tug C. M. Charnley had its tow line. The Lagonda is 386 feet long and requires all the available space between the two bridges to pass. Therefore when the Gilchrist stuck her nose through the north draw of Clark street bridge the channel was blocked.

The Lagonda could not go forward until the Gilchrist was out of the way, and it looked as if the Gilchrist could not proceed until the Lagonda was moved. An attempt was made to pull the Gilchrist by the Lagonda, but it was drawing too much water for any place except right in the middle of the river, and it was soon hard and fast on top of the tunnel. The tug pulled and puffed, but to no avail, and it seemed that both steamers would have to wait for a rise in the water that would take the Gilchrist off the tunnel and let the Lagonda by.

To add to the trouble the Anchor line steamer Clarion was lying at its dock and taking up so much room that tugs had no room on that side to work on the stranded Gilchrist, while two schooners as effectually blocked the way on the opposite side.

At this juncture Harbor Master Moore arrived on the scene and ordered the Gilchrist pulled back through Clark street bridge. The tug Charnley took a line at the stern of the steamer and with a strong effort succeeded in releasing it and getting it started backward. The Lagonda was then swung as far over toward the south side of the river as it would go, and the Gilchrist started ahead again. By tight squeezing it managed to pass without again fetching up on the tunnel, and the blockade was cleared.

The Lagonda also grounded on Washington street tunnel for nearly half an hour, but was released without damage. The jam at La Salle street was due to the peculiar shape of the top of the tunnel. The only channel through which a deeply laden vessel can pass is right in the center of the river. The scene yesterday, with the puffing, straining tugs, the deep whistles of the steamers, and the general confusion, attracted hundreds of people, and held their attention for over an hour.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 18.—The steamer Waldo cleared at 6 o'clock this morning. A red spar buoy will be placed to mark the shoal it struck on.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Wescott.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Egan, Pabst.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—David Rust. The windbound fleet departed.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Servia and consort, Buffalo. Down—Jessie.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Rube Richards, Kate Winslow, Nebraska, Saxon.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Ishpeming, Judd, Dunford, Flint. Cleared—Light—New York, Grandy, Golden Rule, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Pratt, Ash, Two Wallaces, Yakima, Hundred Thirty-three. Cleared—George King, coal.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Corliss, Whitworth. Cleared—Stevens, Neilson, Duluth; Bessemer, Nasmyth, Lake Erie ports.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Thew, Monticello, Montmorency, Hundred Seven. Cleared—Light—German, Escanaba; Raleigh, Tokio, South Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—London, Conemaugh; Hundred Four, Colgate. Cleared—George King, Jones, Larson, Bay City; Trevor, Duluth; Castalia, Two Harbors.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Samoa, Zenith City, Superior, J. C. Ames, Transfer 3, Waukesha, Fischer, Transfer 4. Cleared—Sawyer, Porter, Cleveland; Chicago, Buffalo; George Williams, Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—The new draft of water at the Soo is being noticed in the ore trade. Today the steamer Bessemer of the Bessemer fleet loaded 4,591 tons of ore, the largest cargo ever taken from this port.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Jeannette, Aurora, Aurania, Rounds, Vail, Baltic, Hale, Moravia, Servia, Bangor, Schlesinger, Parnell, Thomas Wilson, Gratwick [wood], Queen City, America, Ira Owen, City of Genoa, Leuty, Phenix, Charles Eddy. Cleared—Light—Maricopa, Manola, Duluth; Onoko, Chicago. Coal—Lindsay, Robert Mills, Chicago; Mystic Star, Detroit.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Hundred and Thirty-four, Cranage, Osceola, Frontenac, Siemens, St. Lawrence, Bradley, Mariposa, Ward. Departed—Matoa, Merida, Sibley and consort, C. Lockwood, wheat; Wawatam, barley; Mahoning, flour, Buffalo; Myles, Montreal, wheat; Mohegan, Minnoe, Curtis, Santa Maria, Gawn, Wotan and consort, Tonawanda, lumber; Thomson whalebacks, Ericsson, Holley, Neilson, Lake Erie, ore; Aragon, Marquette, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Acadia, 9 last night; Hadley, 12:30 a. m.; Alberta, 9; McGregor, Harvey Brown, Wade, Appomattox, 12:30 p. m. Down—Stevens, 10 last night; Jay Gould, 1 a. m.; Republic, Paris, 6:30; Rees, 8; Naples, 9:20; Sitka, Yukon, 1 p. m.; Victory, Codorus, Peck, Northern Queen, 2:20; Fayette Brown, whaleback, 3; Cort, Russell, 3:30; Kirby, Hartnell, Kearsarge, 4; Northern Light, 5:40. Up—Chisholm, 6:30. Down—Saginaw Valley, 6:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Castalia, Manchester, 11; Russia, noon; Cumberland, Georger, 12:40 p. m.; Tioga, 1:10; Shrigley and barges, 1:30; Columbia, 2; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 3; Parks Foster, 4. Down—Cleveland and barges, 4 a. m.; Chemung, 4:40; Pease, Planet, 6; Northern King, 8; Corsica, 9; Wright, 9:40; Yale, 10:20; Helena, Conestoga, Tacoma, noon; Pope, 12:30 p. m.; Neshoto, 12:40; Devereux, 2:10; Bielman, 2; Panther, 2:30; Gilbert, 3:10; Minch, 4:30; Grecian, 5; J. B. Ketcham, H. J. Johnson, 5:30.

Up—Clyde, 6:40; Pasadena, 7:40; F. L. Vance, 8:50. Down—Rochester, 6; Iron King, Iron Queen, 6:30; Fay, 7:20; Omaha, 7:30; Griffin, 8:30; Preston, 8:40; India, 9.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—McBrier, Barry Johnson, 11:40; J. B. Ketcham, noon; Iron King and consort, Grecian, 12:10 p. m.; Rochester, 12:40; Fay, 1:30; Omaha, 1:40; Preston, 2; India, 2:40; Griffin, 3:30; Fitzgerald, 6:40; Coralia, 6:50; Livingstone, 7:30. Up—Newaygo, Mowatt, 10 last night; Penobscot, 11:30; Chili, 11:40; Tampa, midnight; Caledonia, 12:10 a. m.; Argo and consorts, 1; Gladstone, Rhodes, 2; Quito, 2:30; Hurlbut, Clint, 3:10; Craig, Foster, 4; Senator, 5:20; Cherokee, Chippewa, 6:30; George Parker, Argyle, 6:40; Weston and consorts, 7; Iroquois, 7:10; Sawyer, 7:30; Choctaw, 9; Bulgaria, 10:30; Runnells, Maxwell, 11:40; Weed, 1:40 p. m.; Maggie Duncan and consorts, 2:30; Berlin, 3:30; Italia, 4:30; Castalia, 5; Manchester, 5:20; Glengarry and consort, 6; New York, 6:40; Tampa, 7:20; Pridgeon, 7:30; Tioga, 9. Arrived—Martin.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Tom Adams, 12:30 a. m.; Saxon, 3; Wolf, 3:10; Delaware, 3:20; Oregon, 3:50; Rome, 5; Milwaukee, 5:30; Shenandoah and consorts, 9:10; Brazil, 10; Jewett, 5 p. m.; Penobscot, 5:20. Down—Niko, Churchill, 9:30 last night; Livingstone, 10; Coralia, 11:40; Mecosta, Ashland, 1:20 a. m.; Lewiston, 1:40; Averell, 4:30; Egyptian, 6:10; Veronica, 6:20; Progress, 6:40; Juniata, 9:10; Elfin-Mere, 10; Yuma, 10:40; Green, 1:40 p. m.; Toltec, Mixtec, Glasgow, 3:10; Mont Blanc, 3:30; Commodore, 4:10; Tuttle, Dundee, 4:30; Edwards, Golden Age, 4:40; Lansing, 5:30; Maryland, 6:10.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hurd, 9 last night; Wilbor, 10:30 a. m.; Soper, 11; Otis, noon; Emerald, Grand Rapids, 3 p. m.; Baldwin, Carpenter, Butman, 3:30; Chipman, 5; Foster, Aldrich, 5:30. Up—Wood, 8 last night; Seymour, 11; Temple Emery and consorts, 6 a. m.; Burnham, 10.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—M. Marshall, Manistee; Pine Lake, Boyne City; Allegheny, Norman, Transfer, Manistique; C. Marshall, Frankfort; Resumption, Ford River; Peoria, Pine Lake; M. Mills, Pewaukee, Menominee; Joys, Colin Campbell, Garth; Evaline, Sturgeon Bay; Ann Maria, Marinette. Coal—Topeka, Oswego; J. C. Gilchrist, Buffalo. Merchandise—Lycoming, New York, Buffalo. Light—G. F. Williams, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Cadillac, Prescott. Merchandise—Lackawanna, Harlem, Saranac, Buffalo. Light—Masaba, Escanaba; Ida, Gladstone; Transfer, Manistique; Resumption, Ford River; A. Bradley, Pine Lake.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

SPECULATORS.

The wheat, corn, and provision markets are showing great activity, with an advancing tendency. Now is the time to make an investment. Call and see us or write for our Large Red Book on Statistics and General Information and Daily Market Bulletin. Both free. A private and quiet room with quotations posted for city customers.

E. S. MURRAY & CO.,
123 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

TRADERS IN WHEAT.

The heavy export demand and large gold importations must result in much higher prices. Write for our daily market review and new book—free. Posted quotations, private wire service, and best facilities.

CITY TRADE INVITED.

ROBERT H. KELLY & COMPANY,
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
ENTIRE 10th FLOOR, 226-228 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000 TO LOAN
BUILDING LOANS PREFERRED,
in amounts from $2,500 to $15,000.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.
95 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

F. G. LOGAN
4 Board of Trade.
MEMBERS
New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Investment Securities.

WHEAT.

The situation has not been so favorable for dollar wheat for 10 years as it is right now. Why not get some of it before the opportunity is gone? Write for market letter and information.

EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO.,
No. 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

BUY GOLD
MORTGAGES OF
H. O. STONE & CO. 206 LA SALLE-ST.

What Some of the Chicago Preachers Said.

DR. H. W. THOMAS, pastor of the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, preached yesterday morning on the "Doctrine of Perfection." His text was the forty-eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew: "Ye therefore should be perfect, as your heavenly father is perfect." He said:

"In the new reading of creation our age is finding the deeper cosmic roots of religion. When it is said man should be perfect because the father in heaven is perfect, it is seen that this last and greatest truth stands alone, but is a part of the ever becoming process that moved from chaos to cosmos and from cosmos to man. The idea that this higher being should be perfect is not new, but the larger meaning to which the creation had journeyed from the beginning; and with this appears the duty, the responsibility of this self-determining being, to perfect himself, to become in his measure like God.

"The moral consciousness of our age has to reject not a little taught in the morals or politics of Plato; civilization has journeyed away from and been trying to undo the doctrines of his "ideal republic" that makes the State supreme; institutions greater than man; the State should own and control everything; there should be a community of wives; parentage should be unknown; children should be born under State regulation, and with a view only to improve the race by selection, and raised by the State; excepting the wise, women should go to war and do the work of men; merchants, mechanics, and all laboring-men were of no account only as they provided the necessities of life; they were, and should be, slaves. The soldiers and the King selected from that class were the great men.

"Such were the morals, the politics, of 2,300 years ago; the silver question had then arrived. The Christ idea of the perfection of man is that he should be like God in the qualities of truth, justice, love, mercy. The Christ projected no external form of church or State; his own thought was the new man; the life of God within; and knowing that when men were right in their thinking, feeling, and doing, the perfect outer order would arise. The ideal of being like the father in heaven would bring heaven to earth.

"In the light of all this we see how imperfect as yet is our world; how physically diseased, mentally clouded, morally deranged. But over all rises the perfect ideal; within is the longing for the better; all about us is battle of contending forces; and when we compare the world of 400, of 100 years ago with the present, we must see that the progress has been great. Back of and within all this toiling scene is the purpose, the power, of God; the power that bade chaos move on to cosmos and man; the power that bids man now be like God, says to this age, in all its stress and toil: Make your industries, your politics, your religion, divine.

"The perfection of man is the one, the essential thing; that to which all nature has moved; to which the ages have journeyed. Wealth, governments, religions, are valuable only as they help man. Man is perfect, great, only as he makes himself and his world Godlike. The enduring, the satisfying wealth of life is and must be that of divine qualities; wealth of mind and heart. We may not all be able to shape our earthly conditions as we could wish; we may be poor, sick, have burdens, and sorrows many; but now and forever blessed is the heart filled with love, the life that longs to be like the father in heaven."

Real Foes of Democracy.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones preached yesterday morning in Oakland Music Hall on "The Test of Democracy," in which he argued that partisanship, extravagance, and lack of ideality were the real foes of democracy. As introductory to the main discussion he said:

"'I wish you did not feel it was your duty to speak on this election topic on next Sunday,' said a faithful and true friend of this church and its pastor. I hear of another parishioner who rather extravagantly said: 'I think I would die with disappointment and regret if Mr. Jones was to come out for free silver.' A third said, with restless impatience: 'Call it what you will, say what you please, it will only be another push for McKinley, like all the rest of the preachers.'

"There is a feverish condition of the public mind. An abnormal and unwholesome tension marks the popular nerve of today. Surely the word of religion should be one that would bring poise and calmness into our lives, even in campaigning days. If the pulpit has a mission in this hour it is to plead for dignity in the handling of great questions, for sobriety and fairness in the treatment of opponents.

"The word I bring to you today is only another phrasing of the word I have tried to bring to you on the eve of each tempestuous election—a plea for that higher calm that even in the intensity of the campaign will recognize sincerity and integrity on both sides.

"I have arrived at a conclusion as to how I will probably vote next election day, but I will not dare to presume to teach another how he should vote on that day, nor will I judge another harshly whose conclusions may differ from mine.

"I plead, then, this morning for that high justice which characterized Abraham Lincoln in his law practice. I plead for that scientific poise which characterized the great Darwin, who took note of all facts and considerations antagonistic to his own theories. I venture today to declare my belief in the essential integrity of most of those who will vote on both sides of this question. I resent the wholesale imputation of insanity or malevolence or diabolism, which platform and press deal in unholy measures today to those on the other side.

"Nomination for President, even under the worst rule, does not often fall upon either a rascal or a fool. Certainly it has not happened so this year. The enthusiasm of this country is being centered upon neither saints nor devils in our national campaign, but fallible men with honorable records; not men of genius, but men of high talent, clean lives, sincere purposes, legitimate ambitions.

"There are also grave truths pressing claims, important considerations represented by these opposing parties, and to dismiss them flippantly as being unimportant, unreal, or untrue is to bargain for more trouble in the future. To win by such a process is to bring a calamity more to be dreaded than to fail. Woe to the party that triumphs next election day if its triumphs come through evading instead of facing the terrible, the pressing, the sublime claims of the opposing side.

"I say there is truth on both sides. After election the old perplexities settle down, the complex problems of civilization confront us, and, alas! for the elected if he has underestimated these perplexities or the gravity of the problems involved."

Jesus' Power to Move Cities.

Dr. Bolton occupied his pulpit at South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday and preached on Jesus' power to move cities, taking his text from Matthew xxi., 10: "And when he was come into Jerusalem all the city was moved." He said:

"Jerusalem at the time of Jesus' triumphal entry was the center of religious thought and devotion. To move that city was to move all Palestine. Today there are a few cities werein all the interests of the world are epitomized. There are a few centers in this country that when once moved control all the interests and agencies of the republic. To move one of these centers is therefore a great achievement, such as men are able to accomplish.

"Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan can move any one of them, not because of what they are or of their eloquence, but because of what they represent. But there have been men who possessed personal power sufficient to move any city on this continent. A few years ago James G. Blaine returned to this country as a private citizen from an extended tour through the kingdoms of Europe, and New York was moved to wildest excitement and most extravagant demonstration. He had a personal power that enabled him to move any city. The same is true of Gen. Grant, who in 1889 returned from an extended tour among the nations of the earth. He had eclipsed Nelson and Napoleon, Cæsar and Philip, and on landing at the wharf in Oakland was hailed as the conqueror from Appomattox and not as a private citizen, though at that time he was such.

"But when Jesus entered the City of Jerusalem he came to some as the King of the Jews; to others as the Messiah, and to others the man who opened the eyes of the blind, unstopped the ears of the deaf, and called Lazarus from the dead.

"Jesus enters a city as the representative of righteousness and his mission is not to destroy, but to fulfill that law which is eternally immutable. He not only moves but satisfies every emotion excited, when once his principles are received and blessings appropriated. The one work for those who desire his coming is to place at his disposal and under his direction our all, 'our bodies, a living sacrifice, wholly, acceptable unto God as a reasonable service.' When once our city is religiously moved and placed under the direction of the Holy Ghost, we may look for an advance in all lines that affect citizenship and good government."

Renewing the Kingdom.

Bishop Charles Edward Cheney preached last evening at St. Matthew's Reformed Episcopal Church, Larrabee street, near Fullerton avenue. The text was I. Sam., xi., 14: "Then said Samuel to the people, come, and let us go up to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there."

The preacher drew attention to the singular unselfishness of the old prophet Samuel, who, when the Israelites had demanded his abdication, and insisted upon a King like the other nations, not only complied with their demand, but gathered the people at Gilgal to "renew the kingdom." Adverting to the law of association which makes certain localities to awaken certain States of mind, Bishop Cheney referred to the fact that recently, when enjoying the exquisite beauty of the view from the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, he had suddenly felt a shuddering horror as the thought came to him that he was standing on the site of the guillotine of the Reign of Terror.

Samuel availed himself of this law of place when he called the people to Gilgal. It is significant that the Hebrew word Gilgal means "a rolling off," and it was at this place they had entered the promised land, and the reproach of being aimless vagabonds in the wilderness had been rolled off. Drawing the analogy to the cross of Calvary, as the place where the Christian's sins were rolled off, he urged a return to that cross. The speaker was deeply convinced that the remedy for the ills which appall good men and women today will be found only in the church coming back to that sense of sin, and the perfect putting of sin away, which an old-fashioned but now unfashionable gospel proclaimed.

He then called attention to the purpose which led to the assembly at Gilgal. It was the renewal of allegiance to their King. Such a reconsecration to the service of the King of Kings has a peculiar appropriateness as the summer vacation ends and the season of parish activity begins anew.

"We are," said Bishop Cheney, "just at the new year's day of religious privilege and work. Does Christ call you to test your Christian sincerity by giving up your own ease and comfort to do his will when you would prefer your own? Yes. But he is your King. Does he ask for your toil, your money, your time? Yes. But he is your King. Does he sometimes lead you forth by bitter waters, or, bow your head with sorrows, or darken your home with mourning? Yes. But he is your King. Then, at the cross where he redeemed you, crown him Lord of all. At the Gilgal where he rolled off from us the burden of our sins let us renew the kingdom."

"Before Christ, Politicians."

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Dr. W. B. Leach, preached on the subject, "Before Christ, Politicians." He said:

"The average politician is backboneless. He is all things to all men. He can be 'good Lord' or 'good devil.' He is a purchasable commodity. Dear at any price he is, for he is always back on the market. How to rid ourselves of him we hardly know for certain.

"What we need is an old-time revival in politics, that shall make us worthy of our great advantages. Examples are thick in all history. Take Daniel, the politician who ruled Babylon before Christ; look at him, firm, true, courteous, seeking death in preference to dishonor. Everything said, 'Daniel, be a politician. Get along nicely. Do as they require. Make yourself popular.' Daniel said, 'No.'

"Out of this great politician's life there ought to be lessons for us. If we conscientiously, after using all light, believe we are right, let us die for it. I hate intimidation processes. They were tried on Daniel and failed. They ought to. I do believe in each voting his convictions, not in ignorance, but in all the light he can get.

"What we must have and can have is a race of politicians like Daniel whose religion embraces their politics and whose life is ready to be given for principle. It is coming. Our young men and women are ringing out the cry, 'Our nation shall be the glory of our God.'"

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION HOSPITAL.

Fund to Be Raised by Subscription Among the Printers.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 17.—At the sixth day of the convention of the International Typographical Union the subject of providing for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Childs-Drexel Home for Old Printers, which is located in this city, came up for discussion.

Fifteen thousand dollars was provided by the International Union for the building of the hospital, which amount is to be contributed by the printers all over the land as a popular subscription. The amount is expected to be raised by Christmas.

A resolution was adopted recommending that the Government Printing Office in Washington be taken from under the civil service restrictions, in order, as it was argued, to allow a more equitable treatment of union men who may in the future make application for work in the Government Printing Office.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 66th	E. KOMBI.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 20th	G. A. WECKLER.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st	H. A. HINCKLEY.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	C. W. GREEN & CO.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN L. BELL.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 36th	T. N. SPRINGER.
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Michigan-av.	MOORE'S PHAR.
TWENTY-NINTH STREET—	
Cor. Canal-st.	A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Forest-av.	W. H. LLOYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	WM. F. DATZ.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Lake-av.	JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans	C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	A. C. COLE & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Madison	W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Stewart-av.	JULIEN PHARMACY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av.	A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—	
Cor. Honoré	E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Drexel-av.	C. F. SCHMERKER.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d-st.	J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
5310	E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 62d	I. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th	H. J. HOUGHTON.
STEWART AVENUE—	
Cor. 69th	E. G. BENZ.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	STAIGER & FEINBERG
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
1107	W. A. ASCHMANN.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
468	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—	
289	C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Western-av.	W. L. FLINN & CO.
528	K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—	
717	B. A. HOELZER.
857	G. FERNITZ.
887	H. C. NIEMANN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt	DODDS & SULLIVAN.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
Cor. 48th-av.	L. S. SCHRUEDER.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
572	F. A. THAYER.
786	W. C. HASSE.
926	H. R. GILLESPIE.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	B. VAN BUREN.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	I. L. QUALES.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
293	W. A. BRABROOK.
300	C. F. BROWN.
478	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET—	
Cor. California-av.	W. A. PLICE.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
Cor. Kedzie-av.	L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center-av.	A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin	J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield-av.	R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av.	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. K. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
759	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
260	F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Clybourn-av.	V. HOLM.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Eugenie	F. LIESE.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
722	G. M. BOALCH.
1659	W. KRAMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
BARRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—	
1336	A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple	J. MAYER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av.	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
STATE STREET—	
292	ED. HELLER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	R. W. BARBER.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	W. C. SCHEDLER.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	E. J. FISCHER.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL.	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL.	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—	
633 Davis-st.	J. W. FAGAN.
1570 Maple-av.	JOHN COOPER.
S. EVANSTON, ILL.	W. B. HUSSEY & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL.	E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park-av. Sta.	OAKES & TOMPKINS.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL.	GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT; FOX-TERRIER; white, with on tan spot, left ear and eye; is about 7 months old. Return to 2300 Indiana-av., Flat 1; get $5.

LOST—BROWN CHIHUAHUA DOG, WEIGHS 3 pounds, white cross on the breast; name Bijou. Reward. A. LEVY, 436 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN SMITH: I WAS SURprised. Have written Jennie, but no reply. Address 620 South 8th-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—RUPTURE CURED—THE UNdersigned will, upon receipt of name and address, inform any ruptured person how he or she may be cured at small expense, safely, painlessly, and permanently, without any detention from work or business, and not a cent required until cured and satisfied. Address B. E. JENSEN, 3d floor, 115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINated; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF 32, thorough accountant, accustomed to charge of large offices; highest references. Address K 218, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, YOUNG, single man as houseman; sober, honest, and willing; has good city reference. Address M 247, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSE SERVANT; young Swiss; experienced in any kind of work in and outside the house; in private family; best of city references. Address K 338, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; a good driver; is not afraid of work; seven years' reference from last employer. Address L 258, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHer; experience; with references; Remington operator. Address J 447, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE, MIDDLE-aged business-man; experience as salesman and office manager, wishes a position in any capacity at small salary until ability is proven; first-class references; canvassing not desired. H. BLACKWELL, 772 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TUTOR BY AN EXperienced professor in Latin, Greek, English, and French; city or country; highest references. Address K 246, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CONfinement nurse wants engagements; no objection to housework; refs. 6816 Honore-st., Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLORED GIRL wishes a place in the country to work in a family. Address K 294, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, SECond or up-stairs work; good references. J. B., 31 Clybourn-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL AS private laundress. Call or address SARAH SMITH, 3148 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY YOUNG lady fond of children. Address D R 250, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE family; first-class reference. M 230, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS shirt cutter; first-class reference; can manage help. Address C E 417, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; middle-aged lady; well recommended; good home more than wages. MRS. WILSON, 357 Marshfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED housekeeper or first-class cook in private family. Call 185 W. 13th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; can give reference. 59 W. North-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; trustworthy, reliable; $7. Address J 253, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK BY competent lady stenographer; moderate terms. Address L 306, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; small wages. K 263, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—BY A REPRESENTATIVE EASTern jobbing house, salesmen controlling a large trade in Minnesota, Dakotas, Iowa, and Nebraska, and thoroughly conversant with hosiery, underwear, handkerchiefs, linens, notions, etc. Address, with full particulars, stating age, experience, annual sales, territory covered, salary expected, and references, J 275, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, COUpon books, and many other specialties to merchants. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SOLICITORS—5 GOOD SOLICITORS; PERMAnent. The Singer Manufacturing Co. City Dept., 192 E. Van Buren, 6th floor. Call 8 a. m. sharp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSER—FIRST-CLASS, ACCUSTOMED to book work. Address J 492, Tribune.

TRAVELING MEN VISITING CLOTHING OR gents' furnishing trade in any State can learn of interesting suggestion by add. V J 135, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—BY FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE HOUSE a young man of 16 to 18 years, one who has had a high school education preferred; good references as to character required. Address K 879, Tribune office.

MAN—MIDDLE-AGED, OF GOOD ABILITY, having some acquaintance among the best men, for a permanent position at a fair salary. Address, stating full particulars and last occupation, M 210, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GIRL—FOR ADDRESSING. 2210 MICHIGAN-av.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral work; small family; references. 339 Oakwood-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

WOMEN—STUDIO DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY to instruction in retouching for men and women; this work has advantages of almost vital importance; absolute certainty of employment, good remuneration, leading photographers as a rule not giving their valuable time to instructing, hence first-class retouching greatly in demand; situations soon as competent, all beginning lessons this week. Room 27 Studio Bldg., 123 N. State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON-Yale, everything new, $6, $7, and $8. No small children.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOME, with board, for man and wife or two gentlemen.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent home; walking distance.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS, also board; best locations; information free.

North Side.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS; EXCELLENT table and service; The Luzerne, N. Clark and Center-sts.; rates suiting the times.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS with board, near Goethe-st. MRS. CROWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room for two gentlemen in district bounded by Center, La Salle, the lake, and Chicago-av.; state price and location; also conveniences. Address M 229, Tribune office.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY, AND NICELY furnished rooms; private bath; single or en suite; near the lake, I. C. R. R., and cable cars. Address K 361, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; $2.50 per week up; walking distance.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished room, front alcove.

North Side.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., THE RUGIA and annex now open to receive guests; newly furnished, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, stationary washstands, porcelain bathtubs; first-class in all respects; European plan.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BUREAU OF INFORMATION—

J. B. SMITH, manager, 1310 Champlain Building, State and Madison-sts. Rooms apartments, flats [with or without board] REGISTERED AND TENANTS PROCURED. REGISTRATION FREE. INFORMATION FREE to parties desiring to secure rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 3229 GROVEland-av.; newly decorated; elegant; worth inspection. Key 3227.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT modern 10-room residence; only $40 to May 1. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st., 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent. Agent on premises.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 4 rooms, no bath, $16; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM STEAM-HEATED HOUSE, with janitor service; $35; near I. C. express trains. FRANK I. BENNETT, 101 Washington.

TO RENT—4741 EVANS-AV., 7-ROOM FLAT, cheap, in good condition. Apply to D. S. GREENEBAUM, 164 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — 5, 6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, ranges, janitor service. 1017 Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN Lincoln Park Palace apartment building, n. w. cor. Lincoln Park, on Diversey-st.; absolutely fireproof; elevator service; all modern improvements; moderate prices; restaurant in building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHed and unfurnished, in the Florence and Bellevue, near lake; modern improvements, including elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—SPECIAL BARGAIN—SEVEN-ROOM heated flats. 1955 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Pk.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., 3 doors west Fifth-av. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN BUILDING, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. 33 flats in same building, all occupied; steam heat. Inquire janitor, on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; will rent cheap to desirable parties. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ADAMS EXPRESS Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—NICE PRIVATE OFFICE, CHEAP, or desk room with 'phone. 305 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUREAU OF INFORMATION—

J. B. SMITH, Manager, 1310 Champlain Building, State and Madison-sts. Rooms, apartments, flats [with or without board] REGISTERED AND TENANTS PROCURED. REGISTRATION FREE. INFORMATION FREE.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPHARD of Elgin, Ill., who, during the last six years, has cured a large number of consumptives, has an office at 1013 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RIDING HORSE, very stylish, safe, gentle, and broken to all gaits.
FRED M. BIRKS,
141 High-st., Peoria, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED—LAKESIDE FARM; DElivered free. POPE, 207 Medinah Temple.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the South Chicago Elevator company will be held at the office of the company, Room 20, 240 La Salle-st., Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1896, at 2 p. m. of said day.
THOS. C. S. NOLAN, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND REMINGTON typewriter and cabinet. Address L 513, Tribune

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 802 Columbus Building.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAINS—LOTS OF bicycle tires and supplies. F. S. WATERS, 155 W. Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES: BUY NOW. F. F. JUDD & CO., 84 La Salle: evenings 323 63d.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE AUTUMN EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE,
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$50 DOWN WILL BUY A $500 LOT on a boulevard in one of the finest suburbs; electric cars, also elevated R. R., and the finest suburban service; easy terms. Address L 527, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of repayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GRENEBAUM SONS' BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

$800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500 ON HAND FOR GOOD loans. F. F. JUDD & Co., 84 La Salle-st. Evenings, 323 63d-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payments to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REASONS WHY

It will be to your advantage to buy a piano or organ from W. W. Kimball Co.:

1—You purchase direct from the largest manufacturers of pianos and organs in the world and are saved all extra profits and expenses of dealers and Eastern branch houses.

2—You deal with the only firm in Chicago who are satisfied with a profit so small that they feel that they can mark all instruments in plain figures and sell to one and all at the same price.

3—You have a large and varied assortment of Kimball pianos, reed organs and pipe organs, as well as those of less expensive make, from which to select.

4—Absolute satisfaction is guaranteed by a firm whose responsibility is unquestioned.

5—Easy monthly payments received.

6—There are many more reasons which we will be pleased to give you if you will call at our salesroom, Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857.)

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

Bargains in reliable pianos; easy payments.

$135—Vose & Sons upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$135—Emerson upright.
$140—Dunham upright.
$125—Ernest Gabler pianos, 7 1-3 octaves.
$100—George Steck & Co., 7-octave piano.
$105—Smith & Barnes, cabinet grand.
$125—Kroeger, upright.
$125—New England uprights.
$100—Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$165—Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$165—Steinway & Sons, 7 1-3 octaves.
$130—Chase large upright.
$145—Decker & Sons uprights.
$65, $70, $95, each, upright pianos.
$20, $45, $65 each, square pianos.
$15, $25, $35 each, organs, all makes.

To rent, $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE FIRST FALL OF THE "BEAUTIFUL" came on the 17th inst. True, the snow did not stay long, but winter is close at hand, and you will shortly be wondering what to do with yourself some of these long, weary, chilly evenings. You could not put in your time to better advantage than to STAY HOME and enjoy a nice piano; if not a new one, then a good second-hand one, especially if you had any of the following:

James & Holmstrom square	$ 85
Emerson, square	100
Adam Schaaf, upright, dark	150
Camp & Co., upright, dark	200
Camp & Co., upright, best walnut	250
Mathushek baby grand, dark	275

Pianos with mandolin attachments; pianos with electric attachments. Sole agents Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion. Tuning, repairing, moving; rents $4; $5 allowed if purchased; easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
STERLING PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos in great variety.
Pianos for rent.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $125 buys a Fischer upright piano; $265 buys a Knabe upright piano; $170 buys a Hallet & Davis upright piano; greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARpets, and household goods in large lots. T. P. W., 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES — CLOSING OUT LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, base burners, store heaters; special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

STAMPS—IN VARIETY; COLLECTIONS, $10 up. Dearborn Novelty Co., R. 3, 53 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PETROLEUM LAMP TRADE—The U. S. patent No. 557,829, covering an invention protected by patents in six European countries, is for sale. In the British market alone over 200,000 lamps manufactured under this patent were sold last season. Patentee is willing either to sell or grant a license to a strong and pushing manufacturing concern. Letters to be addressed "Securitas," care N. W. AYER & SON, Advertising Agents, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a general merchandise store, located at New Smyrna, Florida. For full particulars address CHARLES R. DILZER, Real Estate and Insurance, New Smyrna, Fla.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

$150 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN PAYING office business. Address M 300, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISH lady holding university honor certificates as teacher; thorough Latin, French (Paris), German (Germany), and higher English subjects; excellent city references. Address J 240, Tribune.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OFFERS FULL COURSE in shorthand; tuition, $25 term; evening classes, $10; write for circular.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

WALTZ TAUGHT—ROOM 1115 STEINWAY Hall, 17 E. Van Buren-st. Private lessons, day or evening.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350-352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers, and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

PERSONAL— MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, skillful, scientific treatment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; consultation free. 3118 Wabash-av.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

WINTER CRUISES OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
To the Mediterranean and ORIENT by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga (Granada and Alhambra), Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Beyruth (Damascus), Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA, from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince (Hayti), St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Gaudeloup, Mantinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra (for Caracas), Puerto Cabello (Venezuela), Kingston (Jamaica), Havana, Palm Beach (Florida), or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best Saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior Second Cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
SOUTH AFRICA.
All White Star Line steamers make close connections for South Africa. Special through rates to Capetown and Johannesburg.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 a.m.	†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a.m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 a.m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a.m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS,
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.

Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale..................Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 am
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Normannia......Oct. 29	F. Bismarck.....Nov. 12
A. Victoria......Nov. 5	Normannia......Nov. 26

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE—
Established 1840, and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 days, 7 hours 23 minutes. Excellent saloon accommodations; winter rates. Unequaled second cabin accommodations; all steamers. Disembarking passengers Liverpool landing stage; trains to London 3¾ hours. Through rates to Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph-sts. Tel. M. 2051.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Paul ....Oct. 21	Berlin...........Oct. 31
New York........Oct. 28	St. Louis.........Nov. 4

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Pennland.........Oct 24	Beigenland......Oct. 31

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Kensington......Oct. 21	Southwark.......Nov. 4
Westernland.....Oct 28	Noordland.......Nov. 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—
Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
NILE STEAMERS; monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco: PERU, via Honolulu, Oct. 26th, 1 p. m.; COPTIC, Nov. 3d, 1 p. m.; RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12, 3 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to W. G. Neimyer, Agt., 238 Clark-st., or W. T. Holly, Agt., 191 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Ethiopia, Oct. 24, noon. Furnessia, Oct. 31, noon. Saloon, second cabin, and steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av.—To Milwaukee, 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 p. m. daily. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m. To Green Bay Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Menominee, Marinette, and intermediate points, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Monday. Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Telephone Main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE.
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 p. m. Dock and office, 1 State-st. Tel. Main 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† [illegible]	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Mn. 4585. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast	†3:00 am *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm * 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	‡4:00 am †3:00 am *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm *10:45 am * 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	†3:00 am †8:35 am †1:25 pm *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm † 6:50 pm † 1:10 pm * 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:05 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	....	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Pau., Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *6:30 am
Iowa and Dakotas	* 6:00 pm	*8:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	* 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *8:30 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p.m., e6:30p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †8: a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. a.Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Ex.Sat. cEx.Mon. eMon.only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	† 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:20 pm
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:20 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenwo'h	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:45 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas.City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:45 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	* 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'ville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:20 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m.; arrive, †3 p. m., †6:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:20 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agent, 332 Marquette Bldg.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	3:00 pm
Parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. † Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

SILVER AND LOW PRICES.

PROOF THAT THE WHITE METAL DOES NOT GOVERN WHEAT.

While Grain Has Been Advancing in the Last Few Weeks Silver Has Declined—During Fifteen Years the Mineral Falls Eighteen Cents an Ounce, While Wheat Scores an Advance of a Few Cents—Where Metal Advances the Cereal Declines.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. John Hyde of the Department of Agriculture has prepared a statement showing that the fluctuations in the price of silver and wheat are not relative. In the last three months wheat has advanced from 64 cents to 78 cents per bushel, while silver has declined 4 cents an ounce.

He says it would be ridiculous to discuss seriously the contention that it is the fall in the price of silver that has caused the fall in wheat since 1867. That both have declined is true enough, but the non-correspondence in their decline has been sufficient to make their relation a matter of the gravest doubt, even had we no other explanation of the fall in wheat. This will be best illustrated by the following table, in which 100 is assumed to represent the average price of each of the two commodities during the first five years under consideration:

Period.	Average price of silver per ounce.	Average price (in gold) of wheat exported per bu.	Sil.	Wh.
July, 1867, to July, 1872	$1.325	$1.1696	100	100
July, 1872, to July, 1877	1.236	1.1414	93	98
July, 1877, to July, 1882	1.139	1.1934	86	102
July, 1882, to July, 1887	1.052	1.0266	79	88
July, 1887, to July, 1892	.956	.9902	72	85
July, 1892, to July, 1895	.690	.7847	52	67
July 9, 1896	.689	.6363	52	54
Oct. 9, 1896	.649	.7825	49	67

It will be seen from the foregoing table that while during the first fifteen years of the period under consideration (including the years from 1873 to 1882) silver fell more than 18 cents per ounce, or 14 per cent, wheat advanced about two and one-half cents per bushel, or 2 per cent, and that while during the last ninety days silver has fallen four cents an ounce, wheat, owing to deficient harvests in other countries, has advanced from 64 cents to 78 cents per bushel.

As the principal bread plant of all civilized nations, wheat is a product the price of which is peculiarly sensitive to temporary influences. For that reason it can be considered most advantageously and most fairly in periods of five years, a period sufficiently long to reduce minor oscillations to their true relative importance and yet not too long to show the effect of any really significant movement.

Highest Average Price.

It was not during the five years immediately preceding 1873, but from 1877 to 1882 that we received the highest average price per bushel, $1.1934. During that period our exports were larger than at any other time in the twenty-eight years under consideration. Our wheat was not brought into the same active competition with the wheat of other countries that it has since had to encounter. It was in great demand, and, in obedience to a law as inexorable as the law of gravitation, its price rose to even a higher average than prevailed from 1867 to 1872.

But is it not true that during the last-mentioned period, 1867 to 1872, wheat rose to an exceedingly high price? Was it not the case that throughout almost the entire first half of 1868 No. 1 spring wheat was worth in Chicago from $1.93 to $2.15 per bushel, and No. 2 from $1.80 to $2.10¼, currency prices? This is true, and it is a fact which the wheat grower is not in the least danger of forgetting. But he does not so readily remember, nor is he so frequently reminded, that before the end of the following year (1869) No. 1 spring wheat was worth in the same market only from 83 cents to 88 cents and No. 2 from 76¾ cents to 80 cents per bushel, currency prices, equivalent only to from 63 cents to 72½ cents per bushel in gold, and this in the face of a slight increase in the value of silver. This period of low prices lasted about eight months and was brought to an end not by any change in the value of silver, nor by any legislation affecting the currency, but simply by the breaking out of the war between France and Germany, which paralyzed the agricultural operations of two of the greatest nations of the world, and, aided slightly by deficient harvests in one or two other countries, speedily sent up the price of wheat in Liverpool 30 cents per bushel. In the United States wheat began to rise the moment war was seen to be inevitable, and within sixty days it had advanced 30 cents per bushel and flour $1.25 per barrel. The net result of these various oscillations in values was that rather less than $1.17 per bushel constituted the average export price of wheat in the United States during the five years ending June 30, 1872.

The period from July, 1877 to June, 1882, already has been referred to. The average price of wheat during these five years was 5.2 cents per bushel higher than the average of the preceding five years, and even higher by 2.38 cents per bushel than during the period from 1867 to 1872, which preceded the so-called demonetization of silver. The reason is to be found in a serious failure of crops in Western Europe. The years 1879-'81 yielded in the United Kingdom the smallest crops of any three years since 1852, and it was regarded as a matter of great satisfaction in that country that an abundant surplus in the United States prevented the prices of wheat and flour from rising any higher than they did. It is worthy of note that in 1867-'68 the failure of crops in Great Britain, which the United States was not able to make good out of its own surplus, caused an advance in price of no less than 42 cents per bushel. The still more complete crop failure of 1879-'81, however, was at once made good by enormous importations from the United States, and the price of wheat in the United Kingdom rose only 4½ cents per bushel. These are facts that cannot be disputed, and they have a tremendous significance in showing how prices are made.

This brings us to the beginning of an era that may be described as one of gradually falling prices. The average prices on the farm in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1888, 1890, and 1891, were substantially higher than the average in 1878, and for the crops of the five years 1887-'91, taken collectively, the farmer received nearly 2 cents per bushel more than for the crops of the years 1882-'86. The general tendency, however, was clearly downward.

On examining in detail the statistics for this period we find that the exports of wheat in 1882 and 1883 averaged 50,000,000 bushels less than in 1881, the very first year of the period we are now considering being thus marked by an enormous falling off in the demands of foreign countries for our wheat. The American farmer had, however, become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the capacity of foreign nations to absorb our surplus production was practically unlimited that he continued for ten years longer to raise wheat in steadily increasing quantities, the production from 1882 to 1886 being more than 137,000,000 bushels greater than in the preceding five years, and that from 1887 to 1891 greater again by over 121,000,000 bushels than from 1882 to 1886. Had production stood still in other countries its increase in the United States would not of itself have brought down prices, but at the same time that it was increasing rapidly in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Kansas, California, and elsewhere, Russia, India, and Argentina were all adding largely to the wheat supply of the world. Russia's exports of 371,250,000 bushels from 1882 to 1886 increased to 527,210,000 bushels during the next five years. This increase has continued with a brief intermission down to the present time, and the exports from Russia last year amounted to no less than 145,996,000 bushels. Prior to 1881 the wheat exports of British India were totally insignificant, but from 1882 to 1891 that country sent to the markets of the world the large aggregate of 327,394,024 bushels. Equally remarkable has been the increase in the exports of wheat from Argentina. From 1882 to 1886 inclusive, they amounted to only 11,662,221 bushels, but in the succeeding five years they increased to 44,290,506 bushels, while in the four years last past (1892 to 1895) they have reached a total of no less than 158,192,933 bushels. Even Canada, that in 1884, 1889, and 1890 was an importing country, has, during the last four years, poured into the already bursting granaries of the world over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER EXPECTED

Report at the San Francisco Consulate That Li Hung Chang's Nephew Comes to Washington.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17.—The Post says it is stated at the Chinese Consulate here that the Chinese Minister at Washington will be succeeded at the expiration of his term, eight months hence, by Lord Li, nephew and adopted son of Earl Li Hung Chang.

Lord Li accompanied the Viceroy on his recent tour. He has been Chinese Minister to Japan and Secretary to the Chinese Legation at London. He is 40 years old.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The Chinese Legation here has no information concerning the report from San Francisco that Lord Li will succeed Yang Yu as Minister to Washington.

SENATOR BUTLER'S BICYCLE BALKS.

Populist Chairman Takes a Header on Capitol Hill and Gets a Foretaste of Nov. 3.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Campaign committee, went bicycling last evening with Mrs. Butler and met with a mishap. They were coming down Capitol Hill when the Senator's wheel struck a branch which had fallen on the roadway. He lost control of the machine and took a header. He sustained no serious injuries but was badly bruised. Today he was bandaged up in bed, but expects to be out tomorrow.

Remember! Tomorrow is the last day of registration!

IOWA POPS ARE DUPED.

THEY APPEAR TO BE OUTGENERALED BY REGULAR DEMOCRATS.

It Is Expected That Fusion Will Leave the Allied Parties Without a Legal Organisation for Next Year—Sound Money Element Likely to Have Control—The State Said to Be Safely Republican, Though Palmer May Hurt McKinley.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A question of importance in connection with the future of political parties in Iowa has been brought up by the fusion, the outgrowth of which was the Popocratic nominations this year. The official ballot, which has been sent out from the Secretary of State's office, gives among the different tickets that of the so-called "Democrat" party and the "Populist" party. These tickets are identical with the exception of the candidate for Vice-President, which in the case of the "Democrat" ticket is Sewall and of the "Populist" is Watson.

The Electoral tickets and the State tickets are the same in each instance, and as the nominees on the Electoral and State tickets are the only ones for whom votes are counted there seems to be a serious question whether either the "Democrat" or "Populist" parties can get their tickets placed on the official ballot next year without making nominations by petition. The law states that only the nominees of the party which cast at least 2 per cent of the vote at the last preceding election are entitled to be placed on the official ballot by nomination papers. In the present instance the two parties have fused and yet each party having a separate ticket on the ballot the returns cannot show how many votes were cast for the "Democrat" and how many votes for the "Populist" ticket, as the Electoral and State tickets are the same in each instance.

The point has been raised by prominent attorneys that this will prevent either the Democrats or the Populists from nominating by convention and having their tickets placed on the ballot next year, unless they go through the form of securing petitions.

Provisions of the Law.

Several of the leading lawyers of the State have considered this question, and hold that the law clearly states the duty of the Secretary of State, and that he will not be permitted to accept such tickets without being accompanied by petition, as neither party will be able to prove that it cast 2 per cent of the vote this fall. The upshot of the whole matter will be that the "National Democratic party," which represents the sound money Democrats, probably will be the only party beside the Republican, and possibly the Prohibitionists, which will be able to show that its ticket polled 2 per cent of the vote this fall. The effect of this is apparent. It will give the sound money Democrats the prestige of the organization, and undoubtedly will give them position as the Democratic party in Iowa next year.

In some parts of the State, notably Wapello County, where the fusion brought about by the State convention has been followed out to the county ticket, the silver Democrats openly say they have destroyed the Populist organization. In the distribution of county officers the Populists received two and the silver Democrats received three, and the tacit agreement was that both parties should work with equal vigor for the nominees of the other. They are not doing it, however. "We have succeeded in accomplishing what we have long wished for," said a prominent silver Democrat of Ottumwa, "and that is to get the Populists out of our way in this county. They have been holding the balance of power; that is to say, there were enough votes cast for the Populist county ticket to enable the Republicans to step in and win. Now, however, by fusion, they have given up their party organization, and next year they will have to be Democrats or else begin again. We are working for the success of the whole ticket, but are naturally giving the biggest boost to the three Democrats, and if the result in this county should happen to be so close that only a part of our county ticket is elected, it is not a violent assumption that it will be the Democrats, while the Populists may have to give way to their Republican opponents."

Popocrats Outgeneraled.

However the result may be in Wapello County, it is true that the Populists have been taken in and done for nicely in this campaign, and if by swallowing them up the Popocrats have also put themselves in the position of being a party without an organization, legally considered, it will undoubtedly create considerable consternation in Popocratic ranks. Meanwhile the sound money Democrats are enjoying themselves hugely. They feel that their defection from the Bryan ticket has made certain his defeat, and the prospect that they will be the only recognized Democratic organization in Iowa next year puts them in good humor.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Special"—Eiderdown Flannel at 45c.
A Value Never Equaled in Our Dept.
First Floor.

Beyond a doubt, the greatest bargain ever advertised in our Flannel Department. A fortunate purchase enables us to offer—

1,800 yards of 36-inch Eiderdown Flannel—in French Gray—Pink—Tan—Brown—Cardinal—Maroon and Drab—especially adapted for Bath Robes, House Gowns or Dressing Sacks—all new, fresh goods and excellent quality—we place the lot on sale today at the remarkably low price—per yard—of 45c

An early inspection is advised, inasmuch as this price will undoubtedly quickly dispose of the entire quantity.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Clearing Out Table Linen Remnants.
In Basement.

Several Hundred Remnants of Bleached Table Linen. Several Hundred Remnants of Cream Table Linen, Turkey Red, Cardinal, and Damask—the accumulation of the last two months' business in this department—all offered today at a sacrifice.

50 dozen ¾ Napkins, per dozen 2.50
50 dozen 22-inch Napkins, per dozen 2.10
50 dozen ⅝ Napkins, per dozen 1.50
200 8-4 Fringed Table Cloths in Red, Blue, and Old Gold Border, each 75c

An exceptional opportunity for economical housekeepers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

White China on the Bargain Table.
3d Floor, Annex.

We wish to immediately clear out a quantity of White China and Belleek, appropriate for decorating—in large and small pieces—plates, cups and saucers, bowls, dishes, cream pitchers, sugar bowls, and various ornamental shapes. These are all in good china from such makers as THEO. HAVILAND, POUYAT, DELINIERES, etc., or in first-class BELLEEK WARE. We have assorted the articles with reference to their desirability and *regardless of previous markings*, ann placed the same on four tables at the popular prices of

25c, 50, 75c, and $1 each.

Every article included in this Clearing Sale is *perfect*, and many are at half and *less than half* of former prices. All in all this is a really exceptional opportunity.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Newest Weaves in Black Dress Goods.
2d Floor.

Every new and elegant weave and pattern in Black Goods is displayed in our large daylight department. Soufle, Etamine, Kanish, Basket, Boucle, Canvas, and many others, in all-wool and silk and wool fabrics. We select the items quoted as remarkably good values:

46-in. Wool and Mohair Jacquards—*very special*—per yard— 50c
46-in. Wool and Mohair Lizards—our *regular* price $1 per yd. 75c
45-in. Striped Crepons—regularly *much* higher—per yard $1.00
45-in. Boucles and Cheviots—*bargains* in fact—at, per yard 75c
54-in. English Serge—always sold at $1.50 per yard—now $1.00

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Basement Carpets
1200 Made-up Carpets
½ to ¾ Price.

Dropped patterns in good qualities by the yard at less than regular prices.

Body Brussels, yard 67½c to 90c
Tapestry Brussels, yard 35c to 60c
Moquettes, yard 65c
Velvets, yard 65c
Ingrains, wool, yard 32½c
Fringed Mats, each 50c

Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, and Mattings at very low prices.

Basem'nt Uph'sty.

Lace Curtain Ends, each 28c
Japanese Crepe, yard 12½c
Best Silkoline, yard 12½c
Art Muslin, fast colors, yard 25c
Imitation Denim, yard 16c
Cretonne—reduced—yard 10c
Portieres—negus—pair $3.00
Bamboo Portieres, each 75c
Pillows, ruffles silk, down, ea 75c
Enamel and Brass Beds, each $2.75
Bed Springs, each 75c
Mattresses, each $1.45
Feather Pillows, pair 75c

Remnants of Furniture Coverings in great variety.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

FURS.

We display the *largest* and *most comprehensive* assortment of Fine Furs (gathered from all parts of the world), in America. As an exhibition, merely, our great Fur Section, occupying the entire 3d floor of our north building, is of wonderful interest, while as a satisfactory purchasing place it certainly has no equal in this country.

Especial attention is directed to the medium grade and inexpensive Furs, which are made up in our own workrooms, receiving the *same* careful attention and artistic finish as our more elegant and costly garments. We quote very low prices on strictly trustworthy goods:

Collarettes—in all Furs—many styles—$7.50 up.
Fur Scarfs—with tails—$2, $2.50, $3.50, $5 and up.
Sealskin Jackets—a limited number of garments of excellent quality and modern styles—at $150.

Muffs, Caps, Gloves, Trimmings (in many Furs), Rugs, Robes, and Coachmen's Outfits—in a great many styles—**all at the lowest prices.**

FURNITURE

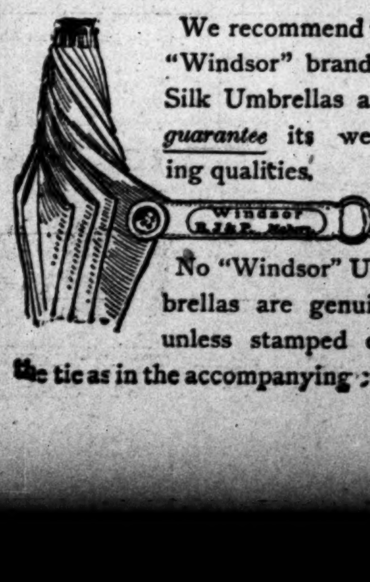
Largest and best assorted stock of honestly-made, stylish, fine and medium Furniture and Luxurious Upholstered Furniture in Chicago. Hundreds of odd pieces appropriate for Wedding or Holiday presents. We quote the lowest prices ever seen here for first-class Furniture; inspection and COMPARISON solicited.

Brass Beds and Iron Beds at manufacturers' prices. Best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.
222 Wabash-av. Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

FURS Repaired and Renewed. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Silk Umbrellas.



We recommend the "Windsor" brand of Silk Umbrellas and *guarantee* its wearing qualities.

No "Windsor" Umbrellas are genuine unless stamped on the tie as in the accompanying cut.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fashionable Autumn Dress Fabrics,
Largest Assortments—Lowest Prices.
1st Floor and Basement.

A tour of inspection taking in our great Dress Goods Section—Main and Branch Departments—will at once satisfy anyone as to the *exact* truth of our opening statement. *Every* season, our magniffcent Opening Showing is an object of wonder and admiration to all Chicago ladies—*Every* day we offer bargains which strongly emphasize our selling supremacy. The following are specimens:

ON MAIN FLOOR—300 pieces of Imported Fine Novelty Dress Goods—all wool and silk and wool—the greater part of this lot *cost to produce from $1.50 up*—to close, per yard 1.00
400 pieces Silk and Wool Novelties at the popular price per yard of 75c
500 pieces of Imported Plaids in silk and wool, including a large assortment of the genuine "Scottish Clans," per yard, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and up

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In the Less Expensive Dress Goods.
In Basement.

Dress Goods "Headquarters" for a very large number of Chicago's public. The scene of many of this city's most *extraordinary* Dress Goods sales.

250 pieces All-Wool Dress Fabrics—in Fancy Dark Checks, Cheviots, and mixed effects—very desirable and durable for street and home wear—54 and 46 inches wide—per yard 39c
150 pieces Dress Percales—32 inches wide—good designs—fast colors—per yard 8c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Strong Specials in Silks and Velvets.
1st Floor and Basement.

Chicago's choicest showing of high-class, rich novelties in Main Department. Chicago's greatest Bargain Headquarters in Basement Department.

ON FIRST FLOOR—A special purchase of 80 pieces of Colored Moire Velour—in beautiful street and evening shades—a wonderful value at, per yard 75c
35 pieces Moire Faconne in delicate evening tints and white—will not last long at, per yard 1.00
40 pieces Novelty Velvets, marvelously rich colorings, per yard 1.00
30 pieces most stylish Plaid and Fancy Velvets, per yard 1.50
IN BASEMENT—50 pieces New Ombre Taffeta, with Faconne effect—very choice line of colorings—per yard 50c
25 pieces Illuminated Taffeta, with black satin stripes—in several very rich effects—per yard 65c
40 pieces Cannela Ground Taffeta, with warp printing in medium and dark colorings—per yard 65c
An additional lot of 50 pieces of Black Figured Gros Grain—an extraordinary value at—per yard 50c
Full line of shades in Fine Velveteen Cords—per yard 50c
A very large assortment of colorings in those Fancy Velveteens—so much wanted for stylish waists—*special price*—per yard 65c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Items in Cut Glass, Lamps, Etc.
3d Floor, Annex.

"Special" in our advertisements *always* means "*Special.*" Every price mentioned below represents a distinct saving over regular cost of the article quoted:

CUT GLASS—Prism pattern Salts and Peppers, with *sterling silver* top—each 75c
Handled cut glass 6-inch Olive Nappies—deep cutting—new pattern—each 1.75
Rich cut glass 8-inch Nappies—each 2.95
Cut glass Berry or Salad Bowls—Chrysanthemum pattern—brilliant cutting—each 4.50
LAMPS—About 30 odd Banquet Lamps—every one a handsome ornament, and no two alike. Some in rich glass—in onyx—in quaint Japanese Decorated effects—in Pantin and other desirable styles. Every one marked at a clearing price seemingly entirely out of proportion to its beauty and easily recognized costliness. These clearing prices range from $3 to $15
CHAFING DISHES—Our special nickel-plated Chafer—3 pint size—with hot-water pan—an exceptional value at 2.50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special—Carpets.
Five New Weaves
Not Sold Elsewhere in Chicago,
and, for the price, not equaled in the world.

OUR
ROYAL WILTON VELVETS, $1.25 yard.
ROYAL UNCUT WILTON VELVETS, $1.25 yard.
WINDSOR BRUSSELS, 75c yard.
CORDOVA BRUSSELS, 62½c yard.
LAKESIDE BRUSSELS, 50c yard.

We recommend and guarantee designs, wear, and colorings.

Upholstery.

Our stock of Brass and Enameled Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Comforts, and Robes, is most complete. Two facts we wish to impress upon all are

RELIABLE BEDDING—REASONABLE PRICES.

Rugs.

THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK—THE LOWEST PRICES.

Buyers should be interested in the following Rugs, not shown by any other house:

"Trinity Aubusson," made in France; "Real Axminster," made in England; "Darrel," made in Scotland; "Kona," made in Japan; "Punjaub" and "Amritsar," made in India; "Hamidie," made in Turkey, and "Kurrachae," made in America.

Our present collection of Ancient, large and small Persian Rugs is unsurpassed in any market.

TODAY you can buy here beautiful RIBBONS cheaper than ever known on State street—the new velvet edged Taffetas—the new French Plaids—and many others—at only 25c

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
109 and 111 State Street.

TODAY you can buy Men's and Women's Silk Underwear, lamb's wool lined, its properties electrical and hygienic—a garment made to sell at $10.50 per suit—our price, $2.00 per garment or, per suit $3.87

TODAY will witness the most lively selling that great third floor has yet experienced. Those beautiful

Cloaks, Capes, and Jackets,

Those unmatchable Silk Waists, Suits, and Skirts, and those beautiful Tailor-Made Cloth Suits, the kind that never have to be sacrificed to make them move. No old styles to unload, but positively the choicest goods in Chicago, and all at the lowest prices ever known.

Silk Lined...Jackets...Very Special.

100 Jackets, box front, tight back, exquisitely made from fine kersey, in tan, brown, green, navy, and black—seams overlaid with raw edge bands of same—beautifully lined with rich quality of silk—strictly tailor made throughout—a garment that you cannot duplicate in Chicago for $25.00—100 of them today at only $15.00

1,000 Jackets and Capes of equal value at $10.00, $12.50, $13.50, and up to $60.00—also some positively unmatchable bargains in Jackets and Capes, half silk lined, at $5.00, $6.50, and $7.50

Silk Lined Tailor Made Cloth Suits.

An Extraordinary showing today of Tailor-made Cloth Suits, some full silk lined, others partly—beyond question the most interesting bargains ever shown on the street—our prices range from $13.50 up to $50.00

Ostrich Feather Boas—We place on sale today 1,400 beautiful Ostrich Feather Boas—an exceptional opportunity—at, 18 inches long, $4.00 quality for $2.50; 36 inches long, $7.50 quality for $5.00

Silk Waists.

1,000 extra fine Silk Velvet, and Corduroy Waists, worth up to $12.50—go here this week at only $5.00

800 Finest Silk Waists ever shown in this market at the prices—really worth $15.00 to $25.00—go in two great lots at only $8.50

Silk Petticoats.

Think of 7 yards fine $1.50 silk—made into a beautiful Petticoat for only $4.75—that's what you get here today.

2,000 Fine Silk Petticoats, made from rich Warp Printed Taffetas, really worth $12.50, at only $4.75

Other bargains in Silk Petticoats at all prices from $4.75 up to $40.00.

Silk Dress Skirts.

Some beautiful lots that will sell at sight—a stupendous offering of these beautiful "Black Brocaded Silk Dress Skirts"—the finest made—one thousand of them go on sale this morning, in four lots, at the remarkably low price of $18.00, $15.00, $12.50, and $10.00

ALSO A STUPENDOUS OFFERING OF
Fine Black Silks and Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

Black Silks—Extraordinary.

The most stupendous offering of fine, rich Black Brocade Silks Chicago has ever known will occur here this week.

480 pieces extra fine Brocades, new and beautiful designs, a real furor will be created here today by those genuine $2.50 and $2.00 brocades at only $1.00
600 pieces elegant, beautiful $1.50, $1.25, and $1.00 Brocades, in gros grain and satin grounds, in three grand lots, at 75c, 65c, and 50c
200 pieces extra fine Black Satin Duchesse will also go at about half their value, as follows, at 97½c, 87½c, 77½c, 67½c, and 57½c

Moire Velours.

The sensation of the past three days will be repeated today by the offering of another 100 pieces of those fine mirror Moire Velours—real $1.25 quality—at only 87½c

And over one hundred designs in the elegant new Moire Velours and Velour Faconnes at $5, $4, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, and $1.00

Black Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

Today we open up with some "Grand Special Lots" which cannot fail to attract large crowds.

200 pcs. "Priestley's" celebrated silk finished Heavy Cheviots, plain and figured, regular $1.00 and $1.25 qualities, stamped every five yards "Priestley's," an extraordinary bargain at 48c
80 pcs. fancy striped and figured Granites, Lizards, and Crepons made to sell at $1.50—our price only 68c
95 pcs. rich Silk and Wool Crepons (very scarce), with raised figures and plain and figured camel's and dog's hair cloth, a regular $2.25 cloth, at only $1.50
180 pcs. 48-inch Extra Quality French Mousseline de Soie, in black and evening shades, $1.25 quality—at only 75c
285 pcs. 45-inch All-Silk Chiffon, in black and evening shades, 85c quality, at only 58c